

DETAILED

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND

CONTAINING

A GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBERS

OF

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS
REGISTERED IN IRELAND

DURING THE YEAR

1918.

TRANSMITTED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE 7 & 8 VIC., CAP. 81, S. 86;
26 VIC., CAP. 11, AND 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 60.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

POPULATION, MARRIAGES, THEIR NUMBER AND THEIR RELATION TO POPULATION,
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, AGES, AND CIVIL CONDITION. BIRTHS, THEIR
NUMBER AND THEIR RELATION TO POPULATION. DEATHS, THEIR NUMBER
AND THEIR RELATION TO POPULATION, AGES, AND CAUSES. EMIGRATION;
WEATHER.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,
18th November, 1919.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fifty-fifth Detailed Annual Report on Marriages, Births and Deaths registered in Ireland during the year 1918.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. TAYLOR

The Registrar-General,
General Register Office,
Dublin.

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REPORT

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN DENTON PINKSTONE, VISCOUNT FRENCH,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

I have the honour to submit for your Excellency's consideration my Fifty-fifth Annual Report, on Marriages, Births and Deaths, registered in Ireland during the year 1918.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The marriage rate (5.15 marriages per 1,000 of the population) for the year 1918 is 0.34 per 1,000 above the low rate for 1917, but 0.05 under the average for the ten years, 1908-17.

The rate (19.9 per 1,000) represented by the births registered during the year, is 0.2 per 1,000 above the rate for 1917, but 2.5 per 1,000 under the average for the decennium, 1908-17. The total number of births (87,304) registered in 1918 is 934 above the number for the preceding year, 11,502 under that for 1914, and 14,352 (or 14 per cent) below the average for the ten years, 1905-14.

The death rate from all causes during the year 1918 is 18.0 per 1,000 of the population, or 1.4 per 1,000 above that for the preceding year, and 1.1 per 1,000 above the average for the ten years, 1908-17.

The outstanding feature of the mortality statistics for the year 1918 is the excessive mortality from influenza and pneumonia, deaths from influenza amounting to 10,651, as compared with an average of 1,234 for the preceding ten years, those from pneumonia numbering 6,120, as against an average of 4,067. The rate per 1,000 of the population represented by deaths from influenza during the year was 2.43, and from pneumonia it was 1.40, as compared with averages of 0.28 and 0.93, respectively, for the preceding ten years.

The mortality represented by the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year is equivalent to 2.19 per 1,000 of the population, being 0.02 per 1,000 under that for 1917, and 0.05 per 1,000 under the average for the ten years, 1908-17.

The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births registered) for the year 1918 is 86, as compared with 88 in 1917, and an average of 91 for the ten years, 1908-17.

TABLE L.—Showing for each of the years 1908-1918 the estimated Population* ; the number of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered, and the number of Emigrants (Natives of Ireland) enumerated, with the rates per 1,000 of the estimated Population represented thereby ; and the averages for the ten years, 1908-1917.

YEARS.	* Estimated Population in the middle of each year.	Numbers Registered.			Number of Emigrants as returned by the Revenue returns.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.			
		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.
1908	4,384,864	22,734	102,039	75,891	23,286	5.18	23.3	17.5	5.3
1909	4,395,401	22,680	102,759	74,973	23,476	5.16	23.4	17.1	5.5
1910	4,385,421	22,112	101,963	74,894	22,467	5.04	23.3	17.1	7.4
1911	4,383,608	23,473	101,758	73,475	20,573	5.35	23.2	16.5	7.0
1912	4,384,710	23,283	101,035	72,187	20,344	5.31	23.0	16.6	6.7
1913	4,379,012	22,266	100,064	74,694	20,567	5.08	22.8	17.1	7.1
1914	4,381,398	22,625	98,806	71,345	20,314	5.41	22.6	16.3	6.6
1915	4,327,980	24,184	95,583	70,151	10,639	7.57	22.0	17.6	2.6
1916	4,367,500	22,245	91,427	71,291	7,302	5.09	20.9	16.3	1.7
1917	4,380,000	21,078	86,570	73,724	2,111	4.81	19.7	16.6	0.5
Yearly Average, 1908-1917.	4,377,090	22,768	98,134	73,772	21,569	5.20	22.4	16.9	4.9
1918	4,350,000	22,570	87,304	78,466	960	5.15	19.9	18.0	0.2

* See page 58

The number of Local Registration Officers holding office directly under the Department, or who have entered into bonds with the Registrar-General for the due discharge of their duties is 2,684. The cases of vacancies or appointments which were dealt with in the year 1918 number 483.

The following table shows the number of Searches made and Certificates issued at the General Register Office (exclusive of 755 Searches made and 580 Certificates issued for official purposes other than War Services, and exclusive also of 2,025 Marriage, 277 Death, and 10,083 Birth-Searches made free of charge in connection with separation allowances to wives and families of Sailors and Soldiers serving with the forces of the Crown, and War Pensions cases); also the amount received as fees in each year, since the passing of the Acts for the Registration of Births and Deaths and of Roman Catholic Marriages in 1864.

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF SEARCHES made, number of CERTIFICATES issued, and Amount received as FEES for SEARCHES, &c., at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, DUBLIN, during the 55 years, 1864-1918.

Years.	Annual Number of Searches in the Registers.	Annual Number of Certificates.	Amount received as Fees for Searches, &c., and paid into His Majesty's Exchequer.	Years.	Annual Number of Searches in the Registers.	Annual Number of Certificates.	Amount received as Fees for Searches, &c., and paid into His Majesty's Exchequer.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
1864	15	3	1 10 6	1891	2,815	2,297	433 1 6
1865	41	20	4 12 0	1892	3,209	2,534	489 17 0
1866	55	34	7 0 0	1893	3,559	2,733	532 2 2
1867	46	26	5 12 0	1894	3,492	2,678	512 7 0
1868	69	42	9 13 0	1895	3,482	2,618	508 8 0
1869	60	34	8 15 0	1896	4,046	3,103	596 10 6
1870	93	54	11 10 0	1897	3,917	2,960	572 3 0
1871	112	67	14 6 6	1898	4,132	3,207	613 1 2
1872	120	76	15 14 0	1899	4,133	3,201	616 13 6
1873	100	106	21 14 0	1900	4,558	3,481	672 7 6
1874	166	107	22 6 6	1901	4,843	3,733	718 18 0
1875	244	166	33 15 0	1902	4,871	3,719	716 16 6
1876	270	185	36 16 0	1903	4,944	3,796	731 12 6
1877	312	202	42 14 0	1904	5,183	3,958	789 19 7
1878	391	286	55 15 0	1905	5,110	3,954	799 8 5
1879	522	399	78 0 0	1906	5,714	4,409	849 6 0
1880	793	596	114 7 0	1907	5,877	4,544	875 0 2
1881	743	583	111 8 6	1908	5,984	4,670	894 19 7
1882	852	688	129 11 0	1909	6,220	4,761	920 8 0
1883	1,036	773	149 1 6	1910	6,397	4,903	944 18 4
1884	1,264	966	185 3 0	1911	6,128	4,778	914 9 11
1885	1,412	1,116	212 8 0	1912	6,811	5,180	998 7 2
1886	1,527	1,173	225 7 4	1913	6,462	4,972	967 9 0
1887	1,693	1,307	251 7 0	1914	7,532	6,140	1,157 10 0
1888	1,778	1,404	266 9 0	1915	7,598	5,898	1,118 7 0
1889	1,986	1,561	297 4 6	1916	7,729	6,198	1,172 1 2
1890	2,448	2,042	383 2 9	1917	8,151	6,475	1,225 13 6
				1918	10,702	8,499	1,611 11 6

Offences coming within the scope of the Acts administered by this Department reported during the financial year ended 31st March last, numbered 763. On careful inquiry into the circumstances, prosecutions were ordered to be instituted in 11 cases, in all of which the parties were convicted and punished.

Amongst the offences dealt with the following are included:—Neglect to register births; neglect to register deaths; neglect to furnish Certificate of Marriage; giving false information when registering births and deaths.

A sum of £90 was provided in the estimates to meet legal charges. During the year the total cost of the legal service of the Department was £29 19s. 1d., of which sum £13 2s. 6d. was paid for local professional assistance, and £14 4s. 0d. for mileage and allowances to the Registrars, the balance of the expenditure being mainly in respect of Court costs.

TABLE III.—Showing for each PROVINCE and COUNTY in IRELAND the respective RATES per 1,000 of the POPULATION,* represented by the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS registered during the year 1918.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population, represented by			PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population, represented by		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
IRELAND ...	5.2	19.9	18.0	II. MUNSTER.			
				Clare ...	3.6	17.3	12.9
				Cork Co. and Co. Borough.	5.2	19.2	16.5
				Kerry ...	4.5	19.6	13.0
				Limerick Co. and Co. Borough.	5.4	21.5	18.3
PROVINCES				Tipperary, North Riding.	4.9	18.0	15.0
I. LEINSTER	5.6	20.4	20.2	Tipperary, South Riding.	4.1	18.1	16.9
II. MUNSTER	4.8	19.2	15.9	Waterford Co. and Co. Borough.	4.9	18.8	17.5
III. ULSTER	5.8	20.5	19.4	III. ULSTER.			
IV. CONNAUGHT	3.8	18.5	13.3	Antrim ...	5.4	20.8	17.7
				Armagh ...	4.8	18.0	20.1
				Belfast Co. Borough	8.6	24.0	22.6
I. LEINSTER.				Cavan ...	4.2	18.5	15.0
Carlow ...	4.3	17.7	18.2	Down ...	5.4	19.3	19.2
Dublin ...	6.1	15.1	19.1	Fermanagh ...	4.3	17.0	14.5
Dublin Co. Borough	7.6	27.5	27.5	Londonderry Co. and Co. Borough.	5.7	21.0	20.0
Kildare ...	3.9	16.6	16.8	Monaghan ...	4.2	18.1	19.3
Kilkenny ...	4.5	20.2	17.0	Tyrone ...	4.5	18.9	18.5
King's ...	4.6	18.1	15.3	IV. CONNAUGHT.			
Longford ...	3.4	18.3	14.3	Galway ...	3.7	19.7	13.8
Louth ...	4.9	19.5	18.5	Lettim ...	4.1	17.3	12.9
Meath ...	4.3	17.8	17.3	Mayo ...	2.3	19.0	12.0
Queen's ...	3.6	18.0	15.8	Roscommon ...	3.4	16.6	13.5
Westmeath ...	5.1	18.4	16.6	Sligo ...	3.9	18.0	15.2
Wexford ...	5.2	19.1	20.0				
Wicklow ...	5.2	19.5	17.6				

MARRIAGES.

There were 22,570 marriages registered during the year, being equivalent to a rate of 5.15 per 1,000 of the estimated population*; this rate is 0.34 above that for the previous year, but 0.05 below the average for the ten years, 1908-1917.

Of the 22,570 marriages registered during last year, 15,733 were of Roman Catholics, as compared with 15,049 in 1917; the remaining marriages numbering 6,837 in 1918, as against 6,024 in 1917. Included in the 6,837 marriages are 3,566 celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of Ireland, as against 3,099 in 1917; 2,319, as compared with 2,101 in 1917, were in Presbyterian Meeting-houses; 522, as against 468 in 1917, in "Registered Buildings" belonging to various religious denominations; 412 by civil contract in the Registrars' offices, as against 324 in 1917; 3 were according to the usages of the Society of Friends, as against 5 in 1917; and 15, as compared with 17 in 1917, were according to the Jewish rites.

The marriages of Roman Catholics are equivalent to a rate of 4.86 per 1,000 of the estimated Roman Catholic population, or 0.17 below the corresponding average rate for the preceding ten years, and the other marriages are equivalent to a rate of 5.99 per 1,000 of all persons other than Roman Catholics in the population, this rate being 0.28 above the corresponding average rate for the ten years, 1908-1917.

Of the 3,566 marriages celebrated according to the rites of the Church of Ireland, there were 115 by special licence, 3,092 by licence, 351 after the publication of banns; one marriage was celebrated on Registrar's certificate, and in 7 instances the mode of celebration was not stated.

* The rates for the total of Ireland, the county boroughs of Dublin and Belfast and Londonderry county and county borough, are based on the estimated population in the middle of the respective years, those for the provinces and remaining counties on the population according to the Census of 1911. (See page 58.)

TABLE IV.—Marriages registered in Ireland in 1918, and in each of the previous ten years, according to the modes of celebration; with the rate per 1,000 of the population represented.

YEARS.	Marriages registered under 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 31.							Roman Catholic Marriages.	Total Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of estimated corresponding population represented by		
	According to the Rites of the Church of Ireland.	In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Offices.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.			Marriages under 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 31.	Roman Catholic Marriages.	Total Marriages.
1908 ...	3,474	2,506	466	421	5	12	6,885	16,069	22,794	5.82	4.66	5.19
1909 ...	3,427	2,526	482	358	4	6	6,803	16,067	22,050	5.75	4.98	5.14
1910 ...	3,474	2,514	457	416	13	12	6,585	15,527	22,112	5.74	4.70	5.04
1911 ...	3,625	2,251	461	426	3	7	6,744	16,729	23,478	5.89	5.17	5.53
1912 ...	3,494	2,331	454	403	6	13	6,706	16,577	23,283	5.89	5.12	5.31
1913 ...	3,447	2,379	452	331	8	11	6,528	15,734	22,266	5.71	4.86	5.08
1914 ...	3,601	2,262	428	377	7	16	6,681	17,014	23,695	5.84	5.20	5.41
1915 ...	3,521	2,412	479	392	7	9	6,820	17,334	24,154	6.05	5.40	5.67
1916 ...	3,611	2,079	441	328	5	10	5,853	16,785	22,645	5.13	5.09	5.00
1917 ...	3,093	2,101	458	354	5	17	6,024	15,049	21,073	4.26	4.65	4.81
Average, 1908-1917,	3,418	2,24	435	385	6	11	6,570	16,348	22,708	5.71	5.03	5.28
1918 ...	3,506	2,319	522	412	3	15	6,827	16,783	22,570	5.89	4.86	5.16

The number of Licences for Marriages issued by the Registrars during the year 1918 in Registered Buildings and in the Registrars' Offices was 857.

In the following summary the number of Marriage Licences issued by the Licensing Ministers of the several Presbyterian bodies is given.

Presbytery or Synod.	Number of Licensing Ministers on 31st December 1918.	Number of Registered Meeting-houses on 31st December, 1918.	Number of Licences issued.
1. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland	156	587	2,342
2. Remonstrant Synod of Ulster	10	20	37
3. Presbytery of Antrim	5	11	16
4. United Presbytery or Synod of Munster	2	2	—
5. Presbytery of Ireland (United Free Church of Scotland)	5	8	21
Total	178	628	2,316

In Ireland, there being no civil restrictions as to the time or place for celebrating marriages between Roman Catholics, a registration of the churches and chapels of the Roman Catholic Church is not necessary. With reference to other religious bodies, a record is kept of the places of Divine Worship in which marriages may be lawfully solemnized otherwise than by special licence. On the 31st December, 1918, there were 1,487 churches and chapels of the Church of Ireland, 628 registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses, and 436 "Registered Buildings" belonging to various religious denominations.

The number of "Registered Buildings" belonging to the several religious bodies, as revised for the year 1918, is shown in the following list:—

Denominations	No. of Places of Worship.	Denominations.	No. of Places of Worship.	Denominations	No. of Places of Worship.
Methodists	265	Salvation Army	9	"Undenominational"	2
Reformed Presbyterians	39	Seceders	8	"Holiness Movement"	—
Baptists	33	"The Catholic Apostolic Church"	2	Church	1
Independents, or Congregationalists	30	Non-Subscribing Unitarians	1	Total	436
Christian Brethren	36	Non-Subscribing Christians	1		
Moravians, or United Brethren	8	Welsh Presbyterians	1		

During the year 1918, of the 22,570 marriages registered, 5,972 were recorded in the first quarter, 5,769 in the second, 5,811 in the third, and 5,018 in the fourth quarter.

From the figures given in the Abstract of Marriages, pages 12-13, it will be found that the marriages of bachelors with spinsters constituted 88.7 per cent. of the total; that those of widowers and spinsters were 6.1 per cent.; that the marriages of bachelors and widows were 3.5 per cent.; and that those of widowers and widows formed 1.7 per cent. of the total marriages. Thus, of the men married, 7.9 per cent. were widowers, and of the women 5.3 per cent. were widows, and in 11 instances, in every 100 marriages, one or both of the contracting parties had been in the married state before.

TABLE V.—Showing, by QUARTERLY PERIODS, the number of MARRIAGES registered in Ireland in each of the eleven years 1908-1918, and the average number for the ten years, 1908-1917, distinguishing the number of Roman Catholic Marriages registered under the 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 90, and of Protestant and other marriages under the 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81.

YEAR	MARRIAGES														
	Roman Catholic.					Others.					Total.				
	Quarter ending the last day of				Total.	Quarter ending the last day of				Total.	Quarter ending the last day of			Total.	
	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.		Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.		Mar.	June.	Sept.		Dec.
1900	5,870	5,164	5,594	5,405	16,969	5,341	5,685	5,335	5,831	5,658	5,322	4,829	5,429	5,285	22,794
1901	5,431	5,680	5,668	5,850	16,087	5,358	5,681	5,348	5,715	5,598	5,797	5,275	5,684	5,085	22,400
1910	4,573	5,387	5,569	5,838	15,367	5,453	5,451	5,375	5,328	5,556	5,095	5,185	5,444	5,258	22,112
1911	5,968	5,715	5,610	5,659	19,759	5,269	5,805	5,506	5,682	6,744	5,275	5,523	5,355	5,644	22,478
1912	5,373	5,885	5,725	5,913	19,897	5,280	5,736	5,850	5,796	6,799	5,482	5,591	5,519	5,375	22,568
1913	4,808	4,673	5,589	5,763	15,738	5,447	5,463	5,374	5,715	6,888	5,155	5,525	5,402	5,438	22,586
1914	5,532	5,641	5,756	5,854	17,624	5,350	5,760	5,559	5,792	6,681	5,666	5,880	5,617	5,595	22,696
1915	5,664	4,325	4,755	5,909	15,224	5,317	5,684	5,623	5,797	5,823	5,083	4,739	5,607	5,787	24,184
1916	5,688	5,170	5,842	5,485	16,995	5,585	5,642	5,351	5,445	6,023	5,568	4,778	5,523	4,946	20,945
1917	4,680	5,615	5,552	5,402	15,649	5,256	5,475	5,645	5,688	6,026	5,930	5,587	5,369	4,896	21,777
Average for ten years, 1908-1917	5,213	5,709	5,684	5,597	16,243	5,354	5,619	5,435	5,735	5,590	5,445	5,324	5,472	5,295	22,594
1918	4,475	4,684	5,905	5,343	16,407	5,491	5,765	5,523	5,875	6,887	5,473	5,768	5,511	5,025	22,677
Equivalent annual rate per 1,000 living persons, 1908-1917	8.5	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.2	8.7	8.3	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.8
1918	8.5	9.0	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.5	9.2	8.6	9.3	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.8

The entry of "minor" or "full age," as the case may be, in the age column of Marriage Registers or Certificates, satisfies the requirements of the law in Ireland, so far as the ages of the contracting parties are concerned. In the year 1865, out of 30,802 marriages registered in Ireland, the ages of both parties were given in 13,910 cases, being equal to 45.2 per cent. of the total marriages in that year. In 1918 the number of instances in which both parties furnished their ages was 4,921,* equivalent to a rate of 21.8 per cent. of the total marriages recorded. Of those married in 1917 in Ireland 22.6 per cent. of the husbands and 23.7 per cent. of the wives made definite statements of their age, the corresponding figures for England and Wales for 1917 being 99.2 for both husbands and wives.

Of the men married during the year, 403, or 1.79 per cent. were under age; and of the women married 1,443, or 6.39 per cent., were minors.

The proportion of husbands who married under age in 1918 was as follows for each province:—Ulster, 2.00 per cent. of the marriages; Leinster, 1.98 per cent.; Munster, 1.49 per cent.; and Connaught, 0.90 per cent.

The corresponding proportions for wives were—Ulster, 7.94 per cent.; Leinster, 5.90; Munster, 4.86; and Connaught, 4.82 per cent.

It may be stated that in Ireland the percentage of persons married who were under age is much below the corresponding percentages in England and Scotland.

*In 1,926 instances the age at marriage was stated by only one of the contracting parties, viz., the cases of 495 men and 621 women married.

The signatures of the contracting parties in the marriage registers or certificates afford a rough test of the progress of elementary education in Ireland. In the year 1918 there were 21,711 or 96.2 per cent., of the husbands, and 22,025, or 97.6 per cent., of the wives, who wrote their names, and the remainder signed by "mark," as against 20,913, or 92.0 per cent., of the husbands, and 21,474 or 94.5 per cent., of the wives, in the year 1908.

During the year 96.6 per cent. of the men married in the province of Munster wrote their names; 96.4 per cent. in Leinster; 96.0 per cent. in Ulster, and 95.4 per cent. in Connaught; and, among women, the percentages were as follows:—Munster, 98.0; Leinster, 97.6; Connaught, 97.5; and Ulster, 97.4.

In 150 cases both of the persons married signed the register by "mark" and the register was thus signed by either the husband or the wife in 1,104 cases, so that in 1,254 cases, or 5.6 per cent. of the total number of marriages, one or both of the parties attested the signature by "mark"; and in 21,316 marriages, or 94.4 per cent., both parties wrote their names.

The following table gives for Ireland in each of the eleven years, 1908-1918, the proportion of persons married who wrote their names in the registers or certificates; the proportion of minors married; of widowers; and of widows:—

TABLE VI.—Showing, as regards the Marriages in Ireland during the years 1908-1918, the proportion per cent. of Persons who signed their names, of Persons not of Full Age, and of Re-Marriages.

YEARS.	Signed their Names in writing.		Persons not of Full Age.		Re-marriages.	
					Widowers.	Widows.
	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.
1908	92.0	94.5	1.66	6.38	8.58	4.08
1909	93.5	95.0	1.67	6.84	8.07	3.89
1910	93.5	95.3	1.51	6.28	7.92	3.93
1911	93.0	96.0	1.23	5.31	8.06	3.82
1912	94.3	96.2	1.75	6.38	8.23	4.07
1913	94.2	96.5	1.89	6.91	7.90	4.13
1914	94.6	96.4	1.63	6.24	7.95	4.01
1915	95.3	96.6	1.95	6.81	7.37	3.82
1916	95.2	97.1	1.83	6.58	7.78	4.34
1917	95.4	96.8	2.10	7.74	8.04	4.84
1918	96.2	97.6	1.79	6.39	7.87	5.19

In the province of Leinster, during the year 1918, as may be seen in Table III., the marriage rate was 5.6 per 1,000 of the population, according to the Census of 1911; the rate in Ulster was 5.8 per 1,000; in Munster it was 4.8 per 1,000; and in Connaught 3.3 per 1,000.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year 1918 numbered 87,304—44,653 boys and 42,651 girls—the ratio per 1,000 of the estimated population being 19.9, which is 2.5 below the average rate per 1,000 for the ten years, 1908-1917.

The total births in 1918 are 934 above those registered in the preceding year, viz., 86,370.

The proportion of male infants born alive in 1918 was 104.7 to every 100 females; in 1917 it was 105.2 to 100, in 1916 it was 106.5 to 100, in 1915 it was 106.4 to 100, in 1914 it was 105.2 to 100, and in 1913, the proportion of males was 104.5 to every 100 females.

Of the 87,304 births registered in Ireland during the year, 84,578, or 96.9 per cent., were legitimate, and 2,726 or 3.1 per cent., were illegitimate, the latter being equal to the percentage for the preceding year. As regards illegitimacy Ireland compares favourably with most other countries.

The male children born in wedlock numbered 43,239, and the female 41,339, or 104.6 of the former to every 100 of the latter; of the illegitimate children, 1,413 were males, and 1,313 females, being 107.6 boys to 100 girls.

Of the children born in Ulster, 4.1 per cent. were illegitimate; in Leinster, the percentage was 3.6; in Munster, 2.4; and in Connaught, 0.6; the corresponding percentages for the preceding year being:—for Ulster, 4.0; for Leinster, 3.6; for Munster, 2.6; and for Connaught, 0.7.

In the provinces the rates represented by the total births registered during the year 1918 were as follows:—Leinster, 20.4 per 1,000 of the population in 1911; Munster, 19.2; Ulster, 20.5; and Connaught, 18.5. [See Table III.]

Of the total births, 51.4 per cent. were registered in the first six months of the year (181 days), and 48.6 per cent. in the second six months of the year (184 days).

The total number of births registered in the first quarter of the year was 20,996; in the second, 23,836; in the third, 22,593; and in the fourth, 19,879.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS.

There were 1,073 twin births and 12 triplet births registered in Ireland during the year 1918. The twin births were 1.23 per cent. of the total births, 1.26 per cent. of the single births, and 1.24 per cent. of the total mothers.

In the year 1917 the twin births numbered 1,007 and the triplet births 10, the twin births representing 1.17 per cent. of the total births, 1.19 per cent. of the single births, and 1.18 per cent. of the total mothers.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in Ireland during the year numbered 78,695, and equal a rate of 18.0 per 1,000 of the population, estimated to the middle of 1917; this death rate is the highest recorded for Ireland since the year 1900, when the rate reached 19.6 per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of that year.

Of the deaths, 39,236 were males, and 39,459 were females, equivalent to the rates of 18.0 and 17.9.

The total death rate is 1.4 per 1,000 above that for the year 1917, and 1.1 above the average death rate for the 10 years preceding.

For the province of Leinster the death rate was 20.2 per 1,000, for Munster 15.9, for Ulster 19.4, and for Connaught 13.3.

The mortality in the first quarter of the year had decreased from 25,228 to 18,286, and in the second quarter from 19,090 to 18,372, as compared with the year 1917, in the third quarter the deaths numbered 15,426, as compared with 13,558, and in the fourth quarter the deaths amounted to 26,711, as compared with 14,848 in the corresponding quarter of the year preceding. It is an unusual occurrence for the deaths in the second half of the year to exceed those of the earlier half, but the existence of a widespread and fatal epidemic of influenza which accounted for the deaths of 10,651 persons accounts for this unhappy anomaly in the mortality statistics of Ireland.

Of the total deaths during the year under review, 46.5 per cent. were registered during the first six months, January to June inclusive, and 53.5 per cent. in the remaining six months.

The annual rates represented by the deaths registered in each quarter are as follows:—16.7 per 1,000 of the population for the first quarter; 16.7 for the second; 14.1 for the third; and 24.4 for the fourth. The rate for the first quarter is 3.5 below, for the second 1.1 below, for the third 0.2 above, and for the fourth 8.8 above the average rate for the corresponding quarters in the ten years, 1908-1917.

As will be observed from the table on page 48, of the 78,695 deaths registered during the year, 4,843 took place in *Infirmaries and General and Special Hospitals*; 2,112 in *Public Lunatic Asylums*; 10,540 in *Workhouses and Workhouse Hospitals*; and 61,200 were of persons who died "At their Own Homes," &c.

Of the total deaths registered in Ireland, 6.2 per cent. occurred in "Infirmaries and General and Special Hospitals," the percentages for the four provinces varying from 0.9 in Connaught to 12.3 in Leinster. Deaths which took place in the Workhouses or Workhouse Hospitals constituted 13.4 per cent. of the total deaths, the respective percentages of these deaths for the provinces being—Leinster, 13.9; Munster, 19.5; Ulster, 10.6; and Connaught, 10.1.

TABLE VII.—Showing, by QUARTERLY PERIODS, the number of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in Ireland in each of the eleven years, 1908-1918, and the average number for the ten years, 1908-1917.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
	Quarter ending the last day of				Total.	Quarter ending the last day of				Total.
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	
1908	26,133	26,552	25,499	23,364	101,548	23,387	18,933	16,322	17,519	76,161
1909	25,774	26,580	25,361	24,354	102,069	21,975	19,778	15,204	14,013	71,970
1910	25,700	27,034	25,250	23,949	101,933	21,228	20,518	15,465	17,585	74,806
1911	25,773	26,714	25,431	23,849	101,767	20,895	18,675	15,599	17,666	72,635
1912	26,405	26,526	24,512	23,836	101,280	21,323	18,566	14,921	17,882	72,692
1913	25,438	26,574	24,096	21,334	100,004	21,885	19,362	16,429	16,908	74,584
1914	24,599	26,163	24,236	23,408	98,306	20,396	18,416	15,212	17,321	71,345
1915	25,692	26,384	22,791	21,516	95,383	24,165	19,905	14,837	17,344	76,251
1916	23,692	24,055	23,833	20,345	91,925	20,039	19,491	14,587	16,724	71,841
1917	23,188	23,036	23,079	19,567	88,870	23,228	19,960	13,553	14,848	71,590
Average for ten years, 1908-1917.	25,181	25,907	24,174	22,862	98,124	22,068	19,428	15,223	17,035	73,754
1918	26,968	23,336	22,593	19,879	87,804	18,286	18,272	15,426	20,711	72,695
Equivalent annual rate per 1,000 living—										
Average, 1908-1917	23.0	23.7	22.1	20.9	22.4	20.2	17.8	13.9	15.6	16.9
1918	19.2	21.8	20.6	18.2	19.9	18.7	16.7	14.1	24.4	18.0

CAUSES OF DEATH.

As in the preceding years of the decennium, the causes of death have been classified according to the "International Nomenclature of Diseases and Causes of Death," as arranged in consultation with the Registrars-General of England and Wales, and of Scotland.

The following statement gives the numbers of deaths due to some of the principal causes for each of the years 1918 and 1917 and the average for the ten years 1908-1917.

CAUSES.	Number of Deaths registered.			CAUSES.	Number of Deaths registered.		
	Years.		Average 10 years 1908-17.		Years.		Average 10 years 1908-17.
	1918.	1917.			1918.	1917.	
Enteric Fever ...	267	278	288	Cancer	3,811	3,839	3,711
Typhus	40	46	44	Cerebro-spinal Fever	73	58	53
Measles	640	594	687	Pneumonia	6,120	4,111	4,067
Scarlet Fever ...	91	116	267	Bronchitis	5,794	6,564	6,840
Whooping-cough	1,031	525	888	Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years of age.	943	1,006	1,263
Diphtheria	219	261	335	Puerperal Septic Diseases	160	167	199
Influenza	10,651	1,438	1,234	Accidents of Pregnancy and childbirth.	269	269	317
Tuberculous Disease ...	9,576	9,680	9,797				

The high mortality already noticed is due to an increased number of deaths from influenza and from pneumonia; in the case of the former the deaths were 10,651 in number, as compared with 1,438 registered in the year 1917, and the average for the 10 preceding years of 1,234 deaths; for pneumonia the deaths were 6,120, as compared with 4,111 in the year 1917, and 4,067 the average for the preceding decennium.

There were also increases in the deaths, both from measles and whooping-cough over the year 1917, for measles the deaths were 640, and those for whooping-cough numbered 1,031, in the year 1917 these deaths were 304 and 525, respectively.

The mortality from the remaining causes of death which appear in the foregoing statement, shows a reduction for enteric fever, typhus, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis (the deaths from which cause numbered 9,576, as compared with 9,680 in the year 1917, and an average for the 10 years preceding 9,797), cancer, bronchitis, diarrhoea and enteritis of children under 2 years and puerperal septic diseases.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The deaths from enteric fever numbered 267, and correspond to a rate of 0·06 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland, estimated to the middle of the year 1917; the deaths are 11 below the number registered in the year 1917, and 21 below the average for the past decennial period. Of the total (267) there were 143 deaths of males and 124 of females. Of the deaths from enteric fever, 29 occurred in Lisburn, in which union the Fever Hospital for the county borough of Belfast is situated; there were 21 deaths in Dublin south union, and 6 in Dublin north union; there were 12 deaths in Limerick union, 11 in Cork, 9 in Omagh, also 9 in Clogheen and Sligo, 7 in each of Carlow and Newry, 6 in each of Boyle and Killarney, and 5 in each of Dundalk, Listowel and Rathkeale. *The deaths of 8 persons were attributed to pyrexia or some form of ill-defined fever.*

TYPHUS.—There were 40 deaths registered including those of 22 males and 18 females. Of the 40 deaths, 14 belonged to Mayo, 5 to Galway, 7 to Londonderry county and county borough, 2 to Down, one to Belfast county borough, also one to each of the counties Donegal, Monaghan, and Tyrone; 3 to Longford, 3 to Cork county and county borough, and 2 to Kerry.

SMALL-POX.—No record of mortality or incidence of small-pox was made during the year 1918 now under review.

MEASLES.—As already mentioned, the deaths from measles amounted to 640; this number represents a death-rate of 0·15 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and exceeds the number registered in the year 1917 by 136, and the average by 47. Of the total, 332 were deaths of males and 308 were of females. In the province of Leinster the deaths, 148 in number, include 91 registered in the county borough of Dublin; in Munster, the total 245, includes 138 deaths in Cork county and county borough, 55 in Limerick county and county borough, 25 in Kerry and 18 in Clare; in Ulster of the total 220 deaths, 116 were registered in the county borough of Belfast, 38 in Londonderry county and county borough, 20 in the county Down, 14 in the county of Donegal, and 11 in the county of Antrim; there were 27 deaths from measles in the whole of the province of Connaught, which number includes 11 deaths registered in the county of Mayo, and 9 in the county of Galway.

SCARLET FEVER.—Since the year 1914, in which 507 deaths from scarlet fever were registered, there has been a gradual decline in mortality from this disease to the year under notice, during which the deaths of 91 persons were registered, corresponding to an annual death rate of 0·02 per 1,000; of the deaths, 37 were of males and 54 were of females. Eighteen of the deaths were registered in Dublin county borough, and 12 in Lishurn union, in which the Fever Hospital for Belfast county borough is situated.

TABLE VIII.—Showing (1) the Number of Deaths from All Causes; from some during each of the eleven years, 1908–1918, with the Average Annual Number Population represented by the number of deaths from these causes, and the

NOTE.—The classification of causes of death for 1911 and In this Table the figures as published in the Reports for the years 1908–10 have been

YEAR.	Total Number of Deaths.	CAUSES OF DEATH.															
		Enteric Fever.	Typhoid.	Scarlet-fev.	Malaria.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Infants.	Dysentery.	Pneumonia. Typhoid.	Tuberculosis. Unstated.	Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Cancer, Throat (Stomach Diseases).	Diabetes.	Miscellaneous and Unstated.
1908	76,581	235	59	-	858	73	845	172	1,366	22	8,511	825	421	1,475	3,314	617	709
1909	76,372	265	48	-	445	129	1,175	265	1,328	18	8,661	728	421	1,414	3,508	338	738
1910	74,894	255	68	-	552	175	1,097	242	1,322	10	7,837	702	354	1,405	3,964	281	612
1911	75,475	256	87	-	681	203	815	221	992	15	7,644	668	221	835	3,522	346	612
1912	75,187	322	84	-	518	208	1,245	222	1,025	25	7,652	627	407	851	3,724	385	612
1913	74,594	229	48	-	200	222	618	206	1,174	22	7,566	627	225	871	3,900	418	612
1914	71,845	227	43	-	1,035	307	751	222	955	23	7,342	609	245	772	3,837	404	612
1915	70,322	224	24	-	835	225	625	225	1,355	25	7,447	592	244	744	3,625	425	617
1916	71,221	275	25	-	453	257	627	221	1,034	20	7,242	602	225	729	3,628	387	612
1917	72,754	275	48	-	534	216	525	221	1,425	29	7,617	626	215	857	3,329	451	612
Average— ten years 1908-1917...	73,712	235	44	-	627	187	842	222	1,224	22	7,612	670	420	1,084	3,711	330	612
1918	72,865	227	49	-	680	91	1,021	229	1,051	13	7,444	619	225	826	3,721	321	578

(1.) NUMBER

1908	76,581	235	59	-	858	73	845	172	1,366	22	8,511	825	421	1,475	3,314	617	709
1909	76,372	265	48	-	445	129	1,175	265	1,328	18	8,661	728	421	1,414	3,508	338	738
1910	74,894	255	68	-	552	175	1,097	242	1,322	10	7,837	702	354	1,405	3,964	281	612
1911	75,475	256	87	-	681	203	815	221	992	15	7,644	668	221	835	3,522	346	612
1912	75,187	322	84	-	518	208	1,245	222	1,025	25	7,652	627	407	851	3,724	385	612
1913	74,594	229	48	-	200	222	618	206	1,174	22	7,566	627	225	871	3,900	418	612
1914	71,845	227	43	-	1,035	307	751	222	955	23	7,342	609	245	772	3,837	404	612
1915	70,322	224	24	-	835	225	625	225	1,355	25	7,447	592	244	744	3,625	425	617
1916	71,221	275	25	-	453	257	627	221	1,034	20	7,242	602	225	729	3,628	387	612
1917	72,754	275	48	-	534	216	525	221	1,425	29	7,617	626	215	857	3,329	451	612
Average— ten years 1908-1917...	73,712	235	44	-	627	187	842	222	1,224	22	7,612	670	420	1,084	3,711	330	612
1918	72,865	227	49	-	680	91	1,021	229	1,051	13	7,444	619	225	826	3,721	321	578

(2.) RATES PER 100,000 OF

1908	2750.6	7.7	1.0	-	15.0	2.1	21.8	9.6	42.0	0.7	104.1	10.4	11.0	22.6	79.0	9.1	27.0
1909	2709.1	6.9	1.0	-	10.1	2.0	25.8	9.8	22.7	0.6	103.5	10.2	9.1	22.2	79.3	7.8	26.4
1910	2787.8	6.5	1.4	-	20.5	2.0	29.4	7.3	20.4	0.4	77.1	10.0	9.8	22.0	68.5	9.7	25.8
1911	2658.0	6.1	0.8	-	9.5	2.7	13.0	8.7	22.8	0.5	77.0	10.2	10.6	12.9	62.7	9.0	24.4
1912	2643.2	5.2	0.6	-	18.5	2.0	22.8	2.0	22.4	0.8	75.0	10.2	11.1	19.4	68.2	9.8	24.4
1913	2705.7	6.6	1.1	-	21.0	2.2	14.1	7.1	22.8	0.6	103.5	10.2	11.9	19.4	68.1	9.8	24.4
1914	2622.4	6.4	1.0	-	22.0	12.6	17.1	7.4	15.0	0.6	103.5	10.0	12.4	17.6	68.0	9.2	25.0
1915	2785.8	5.5	0.8	-	12.7	2.0	10.8	7.5	22.2	0.5	174.0	10.0	12.5	17.2	66.2	9.0	24.4
1916	2624.8	6.2	0.8	-	10.4	2.0	20.8	8.7	22.2	0.6	103.1	10.0	11.8	19.4	68.2	9.0	24.4
1917	2690.4	6.3	1.0	-	21.5	2.0	12.0	8.0	22.2	0.4	103.5	10.4	12.5	19.4	68.2	9.0	24.4
Average— ten years 1908-1917...	2682.5	5.6	1.0	-	15.7	2.1	20.0	7.7	22.2	0.5	174.0	10.0	12.4	22.2	61.2	8.9	24.0
1918	2730.7	6.1	0.9	-	14.6	2.1	22.5	5.0	22.2	0.3	172.0	10.0	12.0	19.1	67.0	7.1	23.0

of the Principal Causes, and the number of Uncertified Deaths registered in Ireland for the ten years, 1908-1917; (2) the respective Rates per 100,000 of the estimated percentage of Uncertified Deaths to Deaths from All Causes:

subsequent years is in accordance with the International List, adjusted, as far as practicable, in order to afford comparison with the later years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Diseases of Stomach.	Diseases and Disorders under 2 years of age.	Diseases of Liver.	Diseases of Kidney.	Parasitic and Insect Diseases.	Acute and Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Violent Deaths.				Other Causes.	Uncertified Deaths.	Year.
									Struck by Lightning.	Other Violent Deaths (including Accidents, etc.).	Execution.	Other Causes.			
9,000	7,870	4,116	1,343	1,500	600	7,500	350	245	45	147	1	1,778	28,347	10,128	1908
9,000	7,835	4,810	1,354	1,152	645	1,285	322	338	45	148	1	1,658	27,808	18,308	1909
8,191	7,455	4,389	1,122	1,226	585	1,508	196	301	51	127	1	1,676	25,081	25,000	1910
7,558	6,512	5,066	1,115	1,166	522	1,222	135	285	45	145	1	1,548	26,062	24,975	1911
7,245	6,166	4,223	1,056	897	551	1,380	215	334	58	146	—	1,542	25,357	16,306	1912
7,318	6,576	5,045	1,145	1,093	517	1,321	180	334	44	145	—	1,572	26,505	16,688	1913
7,861	6,906	5,044	1,508	1,454	536	1,720	224	283	89	119	—	1,486	28,797	15,201	1914
8,411	7,506	4,860	1,113	1,189	525	1,662	265	312	84	134	—	1,767	26,777	17,312	1915
8,386	8,075	5,781	1,094	1,143	491	1,728	215	293	52	129	4	1,728	28,559	16,313	1916
7,956	8,364	4,111	1,374	1,066	416	1,713	107	256	40	88	—	1,854	28,000	17,321	1917
6,596	6,860	4,887	1,152	1,353	144	1,676	320	317	41	133	1	1,556	25,108	17,108	Average 1908-1907.
7,061	6,734	5,320	685	968	361	1,585	160	289	52	134	—	1,543	26,683	24,553	1918

THE ESTIMATED POPULATION.

1907	179-6	80-8	30-4	20-9	35-1	30-4	4-8	7-5	1-1	3-2	0-6	30-2	665-5	25-0	1908
1908	174-5	86-2	25-5	20-3	34-7	36-4	5-0	7-7	1-1	3-2	0-6	27-9	687-8	24-8	1909
1909	170-0	90-1	25-6	20-1	33-6	36-4	4-4	8-0	1-3	3-6	0-6	28-1	633-5	24-8	1910
1910	165-7	90-1	27-8	19-4	32-1	37-1	4-2	7-5	1-4	3-4	0-6	29-5	640-7	22-6	1911
1911	152-7	96-5	28-9	20-5	31-6	38-6	4-5	7-6	0-8	3-5	—	28-1	650-4	22-6	1912
1912	156-2	90-2	26-2	19-5	31-8	43-6	4-4	7-6	1-0	3-5	—	28-2	682-0	22-6	1913
1913	157-1	97-8	27-5	22-6	32-9	38-3	4-7	7-1	0-8	3-1	—	41-8	790-6	25-7	1914
1914	168-3	99-8	25-8	27-0	32-1	38-3	4-7	7-1	0-8	3-1	—	41-8	790-6	25-7	1915
1915	154-6	94-7	25-8	28-1	31-2	46-1	4-8	6-7	0-7	2-8	0-1	40-6	663-2	22-2	1916
1916	146-9	98-0	26-6	32-6	3-4	39-3	2-8	5-5	0-8	3-2	—	37-8	685-4	28-4	1917
1918	156-3	98-0	26-0	30-9	32-4	38-4	4-8	7-5	0-9	3-1	0-0	38-6	628-0	27-3	Average 1908-1917
1919	152-8	102-7	25-7	32-5	3-6	38-4	3-7	6-6	0-7	3-6	—	32-1	695-2	19-6	1918

* Per cent. of Total Deaths.

WHOOPING-COUGH.—The fatalities from whooping-cough amounted to 1,031, and are equal to an annual death-rate of 0.24 per 1,000. Of the total, 461 were deaths of males and 570 were deaths of females. Of the total deaths, 560 were registered in Ulster, of which number, 343 were in Belfast county borough, 43 were in Lurgan union, 18 in Larne, 16 in Newtownards, 16 in Lisburn, 12 in Newry, 11 in Antrim, and 11 in Coleraine; of 274 deaths in Leinster, 178 were registered in Dublin county borough, 18 in Dundalk union, and 10 in Rathdown; of 101 deaths in Connaught, there were 22 in Ballina, 14 in Westport, and 12 in Swineford; in Munster of 96 deaths, 72 were in Cork county and county borough.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 219 deaths from diphtheria which are represented by a rate of 0.05 per 1,000. The deaths from this disease in 1917 were 261, and the average for the 10 preceding years 335. Of the total deaths, 28 were in Dublin county borough, 32 in Lishurn, and 6 in Belfast county borough, 8 in Ballymena union, 9 in Cork union, 7 in Ennistimon, 8 in Listowel, 8 in Monaghan, 6 in Limerick and 6 in Tralee.

INFLUENZA.—In the year 1889 there were 21 deaths from influenza registered for the whole of Ireland, in the following year the number increased to 1,712, and in the year 1892 the number of deaths amounted to 3,742. In 1900 the deaths from this cause numbered 4,677, being the highest mortality up to the year under review, 1918, when an epidemic of influenza manifested itself with sudden intensity at the opening of the second half of the year. The total number of casualties from this disease numbered 10,651 in the year 1918, and is represented by the rate of 2.43 per 1,000 of the estimated population of Ireland; the deaths in the year 1917 were 1,438 in number, and the average for the ten years 1908-1917, 1,234.

Tables IX and X, pages XXA and XXB, give the number of deaths directly attributed to "Influenza," also the number of deaths from "Pneumonia" (all forms) for the provinces and counties of Ireland by ages and sexes.

Table IX. shows that in Leinster the highest rate of influenza mortality for Ireland was in the county borough of Dublin, namely, 4.1 per 1,000, and that the lowest rate, 1.65 per 1,000 was in Westmeath.

In Munster the highest county rate was in Limerick county and county borough, viz., 2.43 per 1,000, and the lowest for the whole of Ireland in co. Clare—0.46 per 1,000. The rates varied in Ulster from 3.85 in Belfast county borough to 1.10 in the county of Fermanagh, and in Connaught from 1.44 in Galway to 0.88 in the county of Mayo.

It will also be seen that although no age was exempt the death rates in the age periods 20-25 and 25-35 were the highest, and those at the age periods 5-10 and 10-15 years were the lowest.

Of the total deaths, 5,591 were of males and 5,060 were of females.

DYSENTERY.—Thirteen deaths from dysentery were recorded.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.—A reduction from 1,006 to 943, or from the rate of 0.23 to 0.22 per 1,000 is shown in the mortality of children under 2 years of age from diarrhoea and enteritis. The average rate for the preceding decennial period was 0.31.

Of the total deaths of children, 273 were registered in Dublin county borough, 61 in Cork union, only 4 in Limerick, 24 in Londonderry, 18 in Waterford union, and 195 in Belfast county borough; these make a total of 575, and amount to over 60 per cent. of the total deaths from these causes.

OTHER EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—Among deaths from other epidemic diseases are 5 from varicella, 2 from mumps, 2 from German measles, and one death from trench fever.

SYPHILIS.—The total deaths attributed to venereal diseases numbered 90, and include 87 deaths returned as from syphilis, as against 71 deaths in 1916 and 81 in 1917 from this disease. Of the 87 deaths, 52 were of males and 35 were of females, and of the total, 68 were those of children under 5 years of age, including 65 infants under one year of age.

There were 42 deaths from Locomotor Ataxy (males 35, females 7), 104 from General Paralysis of the Insane (males 94, females 10) and 50 deaths from Aneurysm (males 36, females 14); the corresponding figures for 1917 were—for Locomotor Ataxy 38 (males 36, females 2), for General Paralysis of the Insane 86 (males 78, females 8), and for Aneurysm 33 (males 24, females 9).

ERYSIPELAS.—Sixty-four deaths were returned under this category, including those of 33 females; in the year 1917 there were 45 deaths from erysipelas, including 24 deaths of females.

PYÆMIA, SEPTICÆMIA.—The combined mortality from these causes was 110, and includes 15 deaths from pyæmia and 95 from septicæmia; of the former figure 6, and of the latter 38 were deaths of females.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The mortality accountable to tuberculosis is represented by the rate of 2·19 per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of the year 1918. Altogether there were 9,576 deaths from all forms of the disease registered; the total includes 7,556 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (of males 3,614 and of females 3,942); from tuberculous meningitis 619 deaths (of males 312 and of females 307); from tuberculous peritonitis and tuberculous mesenterica 565 deaths (of males 246 and of females 319) and 836 deaths from other forms of the disease (of males 434 and of females 402).

The death-rate is below that for the year 1917, namely, 2·21 per 1,000, but above the rates for the years 1912, 1913, 1914 (the lowest recorded) and 1916, which were 2·15, 2·14, 2·07, and 2·14, respectively.

In England and Wales the rate for tuberculous disease in 1918 among the estimated civil population was 1·69 per 1,000; in Scotland the rate per 1,000 of the estimated total population of that country was 1·57, as compared with 2·19 per 1,000 of the estimated population of Ireland.

A comparison of the mortality from tuberculosis in Ireland in 1918 with the ten years preceding is afforded by the following table:—

Year	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		ANNUAL INCREASE.		ANNUAL DECREASE.	
	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of the Male population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of the Female population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1908	5,668	2·35	5,725	2·60	11,393	2·58	—	—	386	3·3
1909	5,284	2·42	5,300	2·41	10,584	2·41	—	—	609	6·3
1910	5,017	2·29	4,969	2·28	10,016	2·28	—	—	578	5·5
1911	4,781	2·16	4,862	2·23	9,623	2·20	—	—	393	3·9
1912	4,682	2·14	4,755	2·17	9,437	2·15	—	—	186	1·9
1913	4,672	2·14	4,715	2·15	9,387	2·14	—	—	50	0·5
1914	4,610	2·11	4,479	2·04	9,089	2·07	—	—	298	3·2
1915	4,885	2·23	4,640	2·11	9,525	2·20	436	4·8	—	—
1916	4,677	2·16	4,646	2·11	9,323	2·16	—	—	202	2·1
1917	4,689	2·15	4,991	2·26	9,680	2·21	357	3·8	—	—
Average, 1908-1917.	4,883	2·24	4,914	2·24	9,797	2·24	—	—	1,613*	14·1*
1918	4,606	2·12	4,970	2·25	9,576	2·19	—	—	194	1·1

* Decrease in 1917 as compared with 1905.

In the province of Leinster the deaths 3,047, show an increase in the aggregate of 53, when compared with the year 1917; in Munster the total (2,169) is 80 below that of the year 1917; in Ulster the deaths numbered 3,551, and are 53 more than in the year preceding, and the deaths in Connaught, 809 in number, show a decrease of 130 as compared with the year 1917.

The following Table shows by counties the number of deaths registered from all forms of tuberculous disease during the year 1918, with the increase or decrease compared with 1917.

COUNTIES.	Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1918.	Increase or Decrease in 1918 compared with 1917.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Carlow	70	—	5
Dublin County	595	60	—
Dublin County Borough	1,140	69	—
Kildare	128	—	10
Kilkenny	113	—	5
King's	130	12	—
Longford	39	—	28
Louth	123	—	27
Meath	120	21	—
Queen's	116	—	11
Westmeath	108	—	19
Wexford	253	26	—
Wicklow	112	—	30
Clare	164	27	—
Cork County and County Borough	902	—	80
Kerry	278	—	56
Limerick County and County Borough	313	4	—
Tipperary N.R.	99	—	2
Tipperary S.R.	194	—	3
Waterford County and County Borough	219	39	—
Antrim	475	6	—
Armagh	243	—	18
Belfast County Borough	1,257	56	—
Cavan	100	—	6
Donegal	260	—	20
Down	482	25	—
Fermanagh	81	15	—
Londonderry County and County Borough	277	—	31
Monaghan	107	9	—
Tyrone	269	17	—
Galway	238	—	90
Lettin	77	—	4
Mayo	232	—	54
Roscommon	113	4	—
Sligo	149	24	—

From the statistics of occupational mortality for the Dublin Registration Area, as derived from the Yearly Summaries of the Weekly Returns for 1918, it appears that among the "Professional and Independent Class" the death-rate was 1.23 per 1,000, as compared with 1.43 in the year 1917; in the "Middle Class" it was 2.18, the rate in 1917 being 2.08; among the "Artisan and Petty Shop Keepers" the rate was 3.15, as compared with 2.95 in 1917; and in the "General Service Class" the rate increased to 3.85 from 3.25 in the year 1917.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The deaths 7,556 under the head of pulmonary tuberculosis include 4,352 classed to pulmonary tuberculosis, 2,705 to phthisis, 404 to tuberculosis, not otherwise defined, 52 to acute phthisis, and 43 to acute miliary tuberculosis; the total 7,556 (males 3,614, females 3,942) is represented by a death-rate of 1.73 per 1,000, that for males 1.66 per 1,000, and for females 1.79 per 1,000.

In the year 1917 the rate for males was 1.73 per 1,000, and the rate for females was 1.79 per 1,000 of the male and female populations, respectively.

On examining the abstracts of ages and causes of death it will be found that the number of children whose deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis under the age of 5 years was 191, corresponding to a death-rate of 0·45 of all children living at this age period; between 5 and 10 years the number was 123, and the rate was 0·28; between 10 and 15 years it was 311, and the rate was 0·73; between 15 and 20 years the number was 973, and the rate 2·30; between 20 and 25 years the number was 1,167, and the rate 3·10; between 25 and 35 the number was 1,827, and the rate was 2·87; between 35 and 45 years the number was 1,443, and the rate 2·69; between 45 and 55 years the number was 936, and the rate 2·37; between 55 and 65 the number was 402, and the rate 1·42; between 65 and 75 the number was 164, and the rate 0·52; and at 75 years of age and upwards the number was 19, and the death-rate 0·15 of all those living at this age period.

Of the total deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (7,556), there was a percentage of 8·3 of children under 15 years of age; 71·6 per cent. between the ages of 15 years and 45 years, and 20·1 per cent. were of persons aged 45 years and upwards.

In the province of Leinster the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 2,368, the rate being 2·04 per 1,000 of the Census population 1911; in the preceding year the number was 2,330, and the death-rate 2·01 per 1,000. In Munster the deaths were 1,744, and the rate 1·68 per 1,000, as compared with 1,825 deaths, and the rate 1·76 per 1,000 in the year 1917. The deaths in Ulster were 2,753 in number, and the death-rate was 1·74 per 1,000, the corresponding figures in the year 1917 being 2,660, and 1·68 per 1,000, respectively. In Connaught the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis as registered numbered 691, equivalent to a death-rate of 1·13 per 1,000, in comparison with 802 deaths and a rate of 1·31 per 1,000 in the year 1917.

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS.—The deaths from tuberculous meningitis were 619 (of males 312 and of females 307). The total corresponds to an annual death-rate of 0·14 per 1,000, the average rate for the preceding 10 years was 0·16.

The deaths of 232 children under 5 years of age (122 males and 110 females) were registered; the number 232 is 37·5 per cent. of the total casualties from this cause, and represents a death-rate of 0·55 per 1,000 children living at this age period. In the year 1917 the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age from tuberculous meningitis was 248, representing a death-rate of 0·58 per 1,000, and a percentage of 39·4 of the total deaths from this disease.

ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS.—Under the term abdominal tuberculosis the following causes of death are collected: 89 from typhus mesenterica, 273 from tuberculous peritonitis, 108 from tuberculous enteritis, and 95 deaths from other forms of abdominal tuberculosis. In the aggregate 565 deaths with the rate of 0·13 per 1,000 are assigned to the above causes.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.—The number of deaths which were attributed to other forms of tuberculous disease amounted to 836 (of males 434, and of females 402), showing a decrease of 21 as compared with the preceding year; the former figure is equivalent to a rate of 0·19 per 1,000 of the total population. The deaths include 149 (of males 79 and of females 70) from tuberculosis of the spinal column; 120 (of males 82, and of females 38) from tuberculosis of joints; 11 (2 of males and 9 of females) from lupus; 16 (of males 5 and of females 11) from scrofula; 147 (of males 74 and of females 73) from tuberculosis of other organs; and 393 (of males 192 and of females 201) from disseminated tuberculosis. In the year 1917 the number of deaths from this group was 857 (of males 428 and of females 429) corresponding to a rate of 0·20 per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of the year.

CANCER.—The deaths from cancer, which had gradually increased to 3,938 in the year 1916 declined to 3,839 in the year 1917, and again slightly fell to 3,811 in the year 1918, now under review; the latter figure is represented by the rate of 0·87 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 0·90 in the year 1916, and 0·88 in the year 1917.

The deaths under the heading "cancer" include those occurring from carcinoma, sarcoma, cancer, and malignant disease. The total deaths include those of 1,846 males and 1,965 females; the former figure represents a rate of 0·85, and the latter of 0·89 per 1,000 of the respective numbers of living males and females in the population.

A reference to Table XI, page xxi, will show the deaths from cancer by sexes, ages, and parts affected. It appears that among males under 25 years of age 41 deaths and among females 63 deaths were attributed to this disease; the death-rates rise to 4·49 per 1,000 in the age period 75 years and upwards in the case of males, and to 3·54 per 1,000 in the same age period in the case of females. The excess of the total female cancer rate over the male is caused by the fatalities among women from diseases of the generative and mammary organs.

The deaths of persons over 55 years of age forms a percentage of 68·2 of the total deaths (3,811); of persons between the ages of 35 and 55 years 29·1 per cent., and of persons aged 35 years and under, the percentage of the total deaths was 2·7.

Regarding the parts or organs affected by cancer 453 males and 403 females succumbed to disease of the stomach; 152 males and 186 females to disease of the intestine; 191 males and 239 females to cancer of the liver and gall bladder; 105 males and 18 females to cancer of the tongue. Cancer of the uterus caused 231, and cancer of the breast 297 deaths of females.

TUMOUR.—To tumours of an undefined site and nature the deaths of 35 persons were assigned, of males 14 and of females 21; in the year 1917 there were 51 deaths returned from "tumour," (of males 25 and of females 26); of the 35 tumours 21 were stated to be abdominal (5 of males and 16 of females).

RHEUMATISM.—There was a decline in the mortality from rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatism as compared with the year 1917 from 242 to 198 deaths in the former and from 453 to 354 in the latter instance. Of the 198 deaths from acute rheumatism, 83 were of males and 115 of females, and of the 354 from chronic rheumatism 142 were of males and 212 were of females.

GOUT.—Five deaths, all of males, were attributed to gout; in the preceding year the same number of deaths from this disease was recorded.

DIABETES.—There were 311 deaths from diabetes. Of this number 174 were of males and 137 were deaths of females; the deaths for the year 1917 were 379 (of males 208 and of females 171).

OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.—Amongst this group tetanus caused the deaths of 28 persons (of males 17 and of females 11); malaria caused 5 deaths all being those of males; exophthalmic goitre 35 deaths, of which figure 33 were of females; there were 27 deaths from Addison's disease, of males 10 and of females 17, and anæmic chlorosis accounted for the deaths of 333 persons (of males 149 and of females 184).

ALCOHOLISM.—The deaths from alcoholism, which in the four years (1914–1917) had been 130, 102, 94, and 51, respectively, declined in the year under notice to 23; of these deaths 18 were of males and 5 were of females.

One hundred and sixty-five deaths were from cirrhosis of the liver, including 102 deaths of males and 63 of females; in the three preceding years deaths from this condition numbered 269, 243, and 175, respectively.

INDUSTRIAL POISONING.—Chronic poisoning by lead was the cause of 4 deaths of males.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—The number of deaths registered as being due to cerebro-spinal fever was 73, as compared with 141 in the year 1915, 63 in 1916, and 58 in 1917; of the 73 deaths 59 were of males and 14 were of females.

POLIOMYELITIS.—The following table gives the deaths by age periods and sexes for poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis which were registered during the year 1918.

—	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1–	2–	3–	4–	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–35	35–45	45 years & upwards
Males ...	11	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1
Females ...	14	—	1	1	5	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	—
Total ...	25	2	1	5	5	1	2	4	2	—	2	—	1

In the three years preceding deaths from poliomyelitis were 24, 44, and 30, respectively.

MENINGITIS.—Under the head of simple meningitis and encephalitis 574 deaths were recorded (of males 308 and of females 266); the total exceeds that of the year 1917, by 32 deaths. In the year 1916 there were 622 deaths referred to the above cause.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXY.—Deaths from this cause which numbered 44, 45, and 38 respectively, in the three preceding years were, 42 (35 being deaths of males and 7 of females) in 1918.

GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE.—There were 104 fatal cases of this disease in the year 1918, (of which 94 were those of males and 10 of females), as against 83 in 1915, 95 in 1916, and 86 in 1917.

EPILEPSY.—Deaths from epilepsy in 1918 numbered 288 (of males 159 and of females 129), as compared with 333 in 1915, 305 in 1916, and 353 in 1917.

CONVULSIONS.—Altogether 945 deaths (of males 537 and of females 408) were attributed to convulsions, as compared with 903 in 1917. Of the 945 deaths, 749 (or 79 per cent.) were those of infants under one year of age constituting about 10 per cent. of the deaths from all causes of infants under one year of age.

CEREBRAL TUMOUR.—There were 36 deaths (21 of males and 15 of females) finally assigned to this cause, as against 23 in 1915, 43 in 1916, and 39 in 1917. Resulting from the supplementary inquiries as regards deaths certified as from cerebral tumour, 4 deaths were transferred to tuberculous meningitis, 2 to sarcoma, 3 to cancer, 2 to syphilis, one to meningitis, and one to injury.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.—In the aggregate there were 7,065 deaths from diseases of the heart, representing a rate of 1·6 per 1,000 of the population, being nearly 9 per cent. of the deaths from all causes registered in Ireland. The 7,065 deaths are 915 under those recorded in 1917 and 1,225 under the average (8,290) for the ten years, 1908-17.

The deaths of males from diseases of the heart in 1918 numbered 3,294 and of females 3,771; the total (7,065) includes (2,276 from valvular disease and chronic endocarditis, 170 from dilatation, 143 from fatty degeneration, 89 from cardiac dropsy, and 10 from hypertrophy).

LARYNGITIS.—Eighty-seven deaths occurred from laryngitis, 13 from laryngismus stridulus, and 2 from other diseases of the larynx, as compared with 81, 16 and 8, respectively, in 1917.

BRONCHITIS.—The deaths of 5,794 persons (2,664 males and 3,130 females), affording a rate of 1·32 per 1,000 of the population, were due to bronchitis (acute and chronic).

This number is 770 below that for 1917, and 1,046 under the average (6,840) for the ten years, 1908-17.

Over seven per cent. of the deaths from all causes in 1918 were caused by bronchitis.

PNEUMONIA.—In the year 1917 the deaths from pneumonia (all forms) numbered 4,111, and in the year 1918 the number was 6,120, the average number for the 10 years ending with 1917 being 4,067. It would appear that the deaths from pneumonia increased in the year 1918 by about 50 per cent. over the average.

The deaths from influenza by ages and sexes with the rates per 1,000 of the population are shown in Table IX, and those from pneumonia in Table X, for the whole of Ireland and for each of the counties and the county boroughs of Dublin and Belfast. Of the deaths from pneumonia 1,862 were certified as from bronchopneumonia (of males 982 and of females 880); as lobar pneumonia 615 (of males 365, and of females 250); and the deaths from pneumonia (undefined) amounted to 3,643 (of males 2,059 and of females 1,584). The annual rate representing the mortality from pneumonia for the year 1918 was 1·40 as compared with an average rate of 0·93 in the preceding 10 years.

It may be seen from Table X that the death rate of pneumonia for the province of Leinster was highest in the County Borough of Dublin, where a rate of 3·23 per 1,000 was reached, and lowest in the County of Carlow, where the recorded rate was 0·69 per 1,000 of the population.

In Munster the highest county rates were in Limerick County and County Borough, and in Tipperary South Riding in each of which areas the rate was 1·34 per 1,000; the lowest rate 0·57 was recorded in the North Riding of Tipperary.

In the province of Ulster the highest rate was in the County Borough of Belfast, namely, 2·70 per 1,000 of the estimated population of that city, and in the County of Donegal the lowest rate 0·97 per 1,000, obtained.

In Connaught the highest rate was reached in Co. Galway, 0·91 per 1,000, and the lowest in the County Roscommon, 0·39, which was also the lowest county rate recorded in Ireland.

PLEURISY, EMPYEMA.—The deaths from pleurisy in 1918 numbered 209 (of males, 139 and of females, 70), and include 28 deaths (25 of males and 3 of females) from empyema, which on special inquiry failed to elicit any information respecting the cause of empyema.

In the course of 15 years, 1904-18, the deaths of 455 persons (333 males and 122 females) were referred to empyema. Resulting from special inquiry as regards the 333 deaths of males, 90 were transferred to tuberculous disease, 34 to pneumonia (9 to lobar pneumonia, 7 to broncho-pneumonia, 2 to pleuro-pneumonia, and 16 to pneumonia, type not stated), 4 were assigned to injury, 4 to influenza, 2 each to enteric fever and hepatic abscess, and 11 to other causes. Thirty-three cases were stated to be associated with pleurisy.

The investigation into the 122 deaths of females resulted as follows:—37 were transferred to tuberculous disease, 14 to pneumonia (7 to lobar pneumonia, 3 to broncho-pneumonia, and 4 to pneumonia, type not stated), in 4 cases influenza was ascribed as the origin, in one enteric fever, and in 5 cases other causes were assigned. In 11 instances pleurisy was ascribed as the cause.

As regards 153 deaths of males, and 50 of females, the causes originating empyema could not be ascertained.

GASTRIC ULCER.—The deaths from gastric ulcer, which were 297, 291, and 311, respectively, in the three years, 1915-17, numbered 294 in 1918, the latter comprising 154 deaths of males and 140 of females.

DUODENAL ULCER.—There were 58 deaths from duodenal ulcer (of males 50 and of females 8). In the three years preceding, these deaths were 58, 66 and 55, respectively.

APPENDICITIS, PERITYPHLITIS.—There were 236 deaths (of males, 126 and of females, 100), classified under this heading. In 1915 these numbered 213, in 1916 188, and in 1917 the number was 237.

CIRRHOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—The deaths certified as cirrhosis of the liver numbered 165 (of these 102 were deaths of males and 63 of females), as compared with a total of 269 in 1915, 243 in 1916, and 175 in 1917. In 1918 there were 3 deaths from acute yellow atrophy, 23 from biliary calculi, and 160 from other diseases of the liver.

PERITONITIS.—As a result of supplementary inquiries deaths registered as from peritonitis have been reduced to 54 (30 of males and 24 of females) for the year 1918, as compared with 80 in 1917 and 1916, and 77 in 1915.

Of the total number of deaths (126) registered as from this condition, 72 were assigned to other causes, including 27 to appendicitis, 5 to tuberculous peritonitis, 4 to other tuberculous disease, one to duodenal ulcer, 8 gastric ulcer, one to enteritis or other disease of intestines, 2 to injury, 5 to intestinal obstruction, 2 to diseases of the female genital organs, 2 to malignant disease, 3 to hernia, 1 to childbearing, one to each of the following diseases, duodenal ulcer, hæmaturia, abdominal abscess, pneumonia and cirrhosis of liver.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.—In the aggregate 1,595 deaths, representing a rate of 0.36 per 1,000 of the population, were classified to diseases of the kidney, the deaths of males amounting to 876, and those of females to 719. Deaths from these causes numbered 1,662 in 1915, 1,752 in 1916, and 1,718 in 1917. The 1,595 deaths in 1918 are 123 under those recorded for 1917, and 83 under the average for the ten years, 1908-1917. Included in the mortality for 1918 are 270 deaths from acute nephritis, 1,196 from chronic Bright's disease, 54 from uræmia, and 75 from other diseases of the kidneys.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.—The deaths returned as having been caused by or associated with pregnancy or child-bearing during the year 1918 were 509, including 160 from puerperal septic conditions, 290 from diseases and accidents of pregnancy or child-bearing; and 90 deaths not classed to pregnancy or child-bearing, but returned as associated therewith. This latter number exceeds the corresponding figure of the year 1917 by 39, in which year influenza complicated the deaths of 2 women and pneumonia those of 4, as compared with 26 deaths with influenza and 15 with pneumonia in the year under notice; moreover, the deaths associated with tuberculosis advanced from 9 in the year 1917 to 14 in the year 1918.

Table XIIa. presents these cases of death in detail for the year 1918: Table XIIb. supplies a comparison of the mortality for 1918 with each of the ten preceding years; while Table XIIc. furnishes by provinces, counties and county boroughs the rates of mortality in the year 1918, in comparison with the average for the five preceding years, as regards puerperal septic diseases and diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child bearing.

From Table XIIa. it appears that the total number of deaths of women attributed to or associated with pregnancy and child-birth was 509, representing a rate of 5.83 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with the rate of 5.52 in the year 1917, and an average rate of 5.89 per 1,000 for the 10 years, 1908-1917.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the number of deaths of women in Ireland in 1918 definitely returned as either caused by or associated with pregnancy or childbearing.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES.	AGES.				
		15—	20—	25—	35—	45 yrs and up
Total	509	14	56	234	199	6
Meadles	1	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	2	1	—
Infuenza	26	1	10	10	5	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	1	2	8	2	—
General Tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	—	—
Carcinoma	1	—	—	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acemia	2	—	—	1	1	—
Epilepsy	1	—	—	1	—	—
Valvular Disease of Heart	7	—	—	5	2	—
Heart Disease (unspecified)	6	—	—	4	2	—
Bronchitis	3	—	—	1	2	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia	3	—	—	2	1	—
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	11	—	2	5	4	—
Disease of Lung	1	—	—	—	1	—
Enteritis	1	—	—	1	—	—
Hemata	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chronic Bright's Disease	4	—	—	—	—	—
Uterine Tumour	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ovarian Tumour	1	—	—	—	1	—
Accidents of Pregnancy	18	2	2	5	7	2
Puerperal Hemorrhage	93	2	6	35	47	2
Other Accidents of Childbirth	84	3	5	39	36	1
Puerperal Septicæmia	119	1	17	63	38	—
Puerperal Pyæmia	7	—	—	3	4	—
Puerperal Fever	13	—	1	6	6	—
Puerperal Albuminuria	13	1	1	6	5	—
Puerperal Convulsions	47	3	7	22	15	—
Plegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolism (Puerperal)	21	—	2	7	12	—
Puerperal Insanity	4	—	—	2	2	—

* These deaths are included in the general tables of Causes of Death.

TABLE XIIIb.—Showing the number of deaths of women directly attributable to or associated with pregnancy or childbirth, during each of the years 1908-18, under the circumstances before mentioned, and also the rate per 1,000 births registered during each of those years, with an average rate for the 10 years 1907-18.

YEARS.	Deaths from Puerperal Septicæmia.		Deaths from Accidents of Pregnancy or Childbirth.		Total Deaths from Puerperal Septicæmia, Accidents of Pregnancy or Childbirth.		Deaths from causes associated with Pregnancy or Childbirth (not included in foregoing).		Total Deaths caused by or associated with Pregnancy or Childbirth.	
	(Number)	Rate per 1,000 Births.	(Number)	Rate per 1,000 Births.	(Number)	Rate per 1,000 Births.	(Number)	Rate per 1,000 Births.	(Number)	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1908	189	1.86	341	3.34	530	5.20	85	0.83	615	6.03
1909	223	2.16	339	3.30	561	5.46	83	0.81	644	6.27
1910	191	1.87	351	3.44	542	5.31	84	0.83	626	5.94
1911	186	1.83	328	3.23	514	5.05	64	0.63	578	5.68
1912	215	2.13	334	3.30	549	5.43	50	0.50	599	5.93
1913	193	1.93	334	3.33	527	5.20	58	0.58	585	5.84
1914	214	2.17	283	2.86	497	5.03	58	0.59	555	5.63
1915	203	2.12	312	3.27	515	5.39	61	0.64	576	6.03
1916	212	2.32	292	3.19	504	5.51	50	0.55	554	6.06
1917	167	1.63	259	3.00	426	4.98	51	0.59	477	5.52
Average, 10 years, 1909-17.	199	2.03	318	3.22	517	5.25	62	0.64	579	5.89
1918	160	1.83	259	2.97	419	4.80	90	1.03	509	5.83

Table XIIc.—Showing for Ireland, by provinces, counties, and county boroughs, the mortality from puerperal septic diseases and diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth, per 1,000 births registered during the year 1918, as compared with the average for the 5 years, 1913-1917.

	AVERAGE ANNUAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS, 1913-1917.			MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS, YEAR 1918.		
	From Puerperal Septic Diseases, (A.)	From Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth, (B.)	From (A.) and (B.) combined.	From Puerperal Septic Diseases, (A.)	From Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth, (B.)	From (A.) and (B.) combined.
IRELAND.	2.09	3.13	5.22	1.83	2.97	4.80
Provinces.						
LEINSTER	1.94	2.81	4.75	1.58	2.66	4.24
MUNSTER	2.34	3.04	5.22	1.66	3.68	5.34
ULSTER	2.68	3.25	5.94	2.19	2.78	4.97
CONNUGHT	2.30	3.22	5.52	1.41	3.10	4.51
Counties.						
CARLOW	3.23	2.85	6.10	3.11	3.11	6.22
DUBLIN	1.48	1.69	3.17	—	2.68	2.68
KILDARE	2.31	2.15	4.46	—	3.63	3.63
KINGSTOWN	2.45	3.09	5.54	1.98	3.66	5.64
KING'S	1.96	3.92	5.88	0.97	0.97	1.94
LONDONDO	2.68	4.94	6.62	3.74	1.25	4.99
LOUTH	2.38	2.93	4.91	1.51	1.61	3.22
MEATH	1.85	2.48	4.34	1.73	2.60	4.33
QUEEN'S	2.41	2.97	5.38	2.65	3.08	5.73
WEXFORD	1.76	3.35	5.11	0.91	5.43	6.34
WICK	3.73	3.71	6.44	—	2.05	2.05
WOLFELOW	1.56	3.60	4.76	0.35	1.69	2.34
CLARE	2.16	2.35	4.51	1.11	3.23	4.44
CORK	2.63	3.49	6.12	1.84	3.69	5.13
KERRY	2.19	2.93	5.11	0.64	3.20	3.84
LIMERICK	2.09	4.01	6.10	3.17	4.03	7.20
TYRRENT, N.B.	1.82	2.54	4.36	3.63	3.03	7.26
TYRRENT, S.B.	2.10	2.70	4.80	—	3.09	3.09
WATERFORD	0.94	3.02	3.96	—	4.02	4.02
ANTRIM	1.68	3.40	5.08	2.78	1.22	4.30
ARMAGH	2.65	3.26	6.51	3.22	5.67	8.29
CATIN	1.98	3.30	5.28	2.37	2.96	5.33
DONOGAL	2.84	3.55	6.49	2.19	4.23	7.12
DOWN	1.84	3.39	5.23	1.78	2.29	4.07
FERRAGH	2.42	2.26	4.68	3.62	3.71	6.33
LONDONDERRY	1.40	2.81	4.21	1.04	2.66	3.12
MONAGHAN	3.50	3.85	7.43	2.32	1.85	3.87
TYRONE	3.90	4.64	7.04	3.34	4.85	8.17
GALWAY	2.09	3.60	5.75	1.40	1.67	3.07
LIFERIN	2.75	3.34	6.09	—	1.62	1.62
MAYO	2.50	3.29	5.89	2.19	3.25	5.74
ROSCOMMON	2.48	3.94	6.42	1.29	3.31	4.80
SLEIGH	1.22	3.49	5.51	0.70	8.24	7.04
County Boroughs.						
DUBLIN	1.63	2.58	4.23	3.73	2.62	5.35
CORK	1.86	2.32	4.38	3.40	3.60	5.40
LIMERICK	0.63	4.17	4.80	4.27	3.43	6.00
WATERFORD	2.53	3.16	5.69	1.72	5.17	6.89
BERMONT	1.55	2.62	4.17	1.38	1.40	3.18
LONDONDERRY	2.08	4.90	5.08	1.98	5.88	7.08

Table XIIc shows that the rate represented by the deaths from puerperal septic diseases and diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth during the year 1918, viz., 4.80 per 1,000 births, is 0.45 per 1,000 below the average (5.25) for the preceding ten years. The rate (4.80 per 1,000 births) in 1918 comprises 1.83 from puerperal septic diseases, and 2.97 from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth, the former being 0.20 below, and the latter 0.25 below, the average for the preceding ten years.

In Table XIII, the statistics of the mortality from puerperal septic diseases and also from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth are set forth for the whole of Ireland by provinces, counties and county boroughs, the total death-rate for the whole of Ireland for the year 1918 being 4.80 per 1,000 births as compared with the average rate for the five years, 1913-1917 of 5.22 per 1,000 births registered. In Leinster the rate decreased from 4.75 to 4.34; in Munster it rose slightly from 5.22 to 5.24; in Ulster it declined from 5.34 to 4.97, and in Connaught from 5.88 to 4.51. In Leinster the rate varied from 1.94 in King's County to 6.34 in Westmeath; in Munster the lowest rate was in Tipperary S.R., 3.09 per 1,000, and the highest in Limerick, 7.70 per 1,000; in Ulster, the rate in Armagh was 8.29, the highest; and in Londonderry, 3.12, the lowest. In Connaught the highest rate was 7.04 in Sligo, and the lowest 1.82 in Leitrim. Among the County Boroughs, the highest rate, 8.00, was in Limerick, and the lowest, 3.18, in Belfast.

With reference to several of the counties, the numbers upon which the rates for 1918 are based being small, caution should be exercised in the use of the mortality figures, except when taken in conjunction with those for the preceding five years.

During the five years, 1913-17, the average mortality from puerperal septic diseases and diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth was highest in the following counties:—

Monaghan, 7.43; Tyrone, 7.04; Longford, 6.92; Armagh, 6.61, and Donegal, 6.49.

The counties having the lowest average mortality (1913-17) were as follows:—Dublin county (3.17); Waterford (3.96); Londonderry (4.21); Meath (4.34), and Clare (4.52).

For the county boroughs the average rate varied from 4.17 for Belfast to 6.98 for Londonderry; the mortality for Dublin being 4.23 per 1,000 births, for Cork, 4.38; Limerick, 4.80, and for Waterford, 5.69.

For the year 1918, the death-rates in the county boroughs were as follows:—for Belfast, 3.18 per 1,000; for Dublin, 5.35 per 1,000; for Cork, 5.40 per 1,000; for Waterford, 6.89; for Londonderry, 7.93 per 1,000; and for Limerick, 8.00 per 1,000. In the counties the highest death-rates were in Armagh, 8.29; Tyrone, 8.17; Limerick, 7.70; Donegal, 7.12, and Tipperary, N.R., 7.06 per 1,000, and the lowest rates were in Leitrim, 1.82; in King's Co., 1.94; 2.05 in Wexford; 2.54 in Wicklow, and 2.68 in Dublin.

VIOLENCE.—The total number of deaths registered in Ireland during the year 1918, resulting from suicide, accident, homicide or battle numbered 1,505, in comparison with 1,788 in 1917, and an average of 1,910 for the ten years, 1908-1917.

* The 1,505 deaths in 1918 include 32 cases of homicide, 110 of suicide, and 1,363 other deaths by violence (including accidental cases, and 29 deaths assigned to battle).

Among the 1,363 deaths, are 311 (169 being those of children under 5 years of age) from burns or scalds; 311 caused by drowning; 31 deaths caused by excessive cold, 49 by absorption of deleterious gases, and 22 by acute poisoning.

Of the 32 homicidal deaths, 21 were of males, and 11 of females; the 110 suicidal cases comprise 78 deaths of males and 32 of females; and of the 1,363 other deaths by violence, 935 were those of males, and 428 of females.

Included in the other deaths by violence are 29 deaths of soldiers caused by wounds received in battle.

The number of deaths caused by poisons or poisonous gases, whether industrial or otherwise, registered during the year 1918 was 51, the accidental cases numbering 41 and the suicidal 9; one death by poison homicidally administered was reported.

Of the accidental poisoning cases 33 were those of males and 8 of females; the suicidal cases included 5 deaths of males and 4 of females, and the victim of the homicide was a female.

Among the 33 accidental deaths of males are 4 deaths caused by chronic lead poisoning, 3 by alcohol, 2 by carbolic acid, one each by strychnine, chloroform, barium sulphide, prussic acid, belladonna and lysol, arsenic, ammonia, and carbolic acid. Two deaths were caused by suffocation due to fire of wet turf in closed room.

Included in the 12 deaths of females are one caused by each of strychnine, ammonia, arsenic, cocaine, caustic potash and Jeyes' Fluid.

Of the 5 cases of suicide in males, one was caused by coal gas, one by strychnine, one by gas (not defined), one by hydrocyanic acid, and one by poison (undefined); and the 4 deaths of females who committed suicide by poison include one death from each of the following poisons:—carbolic acid, hydrochloric acid, gas and atropine.

ILL-DEFINED CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following terms, as well as other ill-defined causes, should not be used where it is possible to employ a more definite nomenclature in describing the cause of death:—dropsy, syncope, heart failure, sudden death, atrophy, debility, marasmus, pyrexia, and old age.

During the year 1918, the deaths assigned to old age numbered 10,926 (of males 4,899 and of females, 6,027). These include 44 deaths (21 of males, and 23 of females), of persons aged 70 years and upwards returned as from syncope, and the deaths at this age-period of 381 persons (207 males and 174 females) registered as from heart failure.

UNCERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the total deaths registered (78,695) during the year 1918, the number returned by the Registrars as uncertified was 14,583, or 18·5 per cent., the corresponding percentage for 1917 being 23·4, and the average for the preceding ten years, 23·2.

INQUESTS.

As returned by the Registrars during the year 1918 the number of inquests was 1,166, or one inquest in every 67 deaths registered.

AGES AT DEATH.

Deaths of children under 5 years of age during the year numbered 13,398, or 17·0 per cent. of all the deaths registered, the deaths of male children amounting to 7,180, or 18·3 per cent. of the total deaths of males, and the deaths of female children, 6,218, or 15·8 per cent. of the deaths of females at all ages.

There were 27,133 deaths of persons aged 65 years or upwards, being 34·5 per cent. of the total deaths registered. Included therein are 22,254 deaths of persons aged 70 years or upwards, or 28·3 per cent. of all the deaths recorded during the year.

Among these deaths are 403 of persons aged 95 years or upwards, 191 being those of males, and 212 of females, including 76 deaths, comprising 25 of males, and 51 of females, whose ages at death were returned as 100 years or upwards.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population at each of the undermentioned age-periods, were as follows:—Under 5 years, 31·7 per 1,000; 5 and under 10 years, 4·7; 10 and under 15 years, 4·0; 15 and under 20 years, 7·3; 20 and under 25 years, 9·9; 25 and under 35 years, 10·9; 35 and under 45 years, 11·4; 45 and under 55 years, 16·8; 55 and under 65 years, 27·7; 65 and under 70 years, 34·9; 70 and under 75 years, 45·1; and at the age-period, 75 years and upwards, the rate was 114·5 per 1,000 of the estimated number living at this age-period.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of 7,540 infants under one year of age were registered in Ireland during the year 1918, a number equivalent to 86 in every 1,000 births registered, as compared with 88 per 1,000 in 1917, and an average of 91 for the 10 years, 1908-17.

The deaths of infants under one year old in 1918 include 4,273 males and 3,267 females, the former number being equal to 96 per 1,000 births of males, the latter affording a rate of 77 per 1,000 births of females. The corresponding infant mortality rates for 1917 were 96 and 79 respectively.

In 1918 and 1917 the rate for deaths of infants under one year of age, in England and Wales was 97 per 1,000 births, the respective rates for Scotland being 100 and 107 per 1,000 births registered.

Table XIII.—Showing the Infant Mortality (deaths of Infants under one year old per 1,000 Births registered) for Ireland in comparison with those for England and Wales and Scotland during each of the 53 years, 1864-1918.

Year.	Ireland.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Year.	Ireland.	England and Wales.	Scotland.
1864	98	153	126	1861	95	149	128
1865	98	160	125	1862	106	148	117
1866	94	160	122	1863	102	159	126
1867	97	153	119	1864	102	137	117
1868	85	155	118	1865	104	161	133
1869	93	168	120	1866	95	168	115
1870	95	169	123	1867	109	156	138
1871	91	156	120	1868	110	160	134
1872	97	160	124	1869	108	163	131
1873	96	169	125	1870	109	154	128
1874	94	151	125	1901	101	151	129
1875	95	158	132	1902	100	133	113
1876	94	140	121	1903	96	132	118
1877	92	139	115	1904	100	145	123
1878	97	152	128	1905	98	128	116
1879	101	135	108	1906	98	132	115
1880	112	153	135	1907	92	118	110
1881	91	130	113	1908	97	120	121
1882	95	141	118	1909	92	109	108
1883	98	137	110	1910	95	106	108
1884	92	147	118	1911	94	130	112
1885	95	138	121	1912	86	95	105
1886	94	140	116	1913	87	108	110
1887	95	145	122	1914	87	108	111
1888	97	139	113	1915	98	110	126
1889	94	144	121	1916	83	91	97
1890	95	151	131	1917	88	97	107
				1918	86	97	100

Comparing the average for the five years (1864-68) with the last (1914-18) it would appear from the foregoing statement that the infant mortality for Ireland fell from 96 per 1,000 births during the years 1864-8 to 87 for the years 1914-18, for Scotland it fell from 122 to 108; and for England and Wales the rate fell from 156 to 100.

In the case of Ireland this reduction amounted to 9.4 per cent., and as regards Scotland a decrease of 11.5 per cent. is shown, while for England and Wales the decrease in the rate of infant mortality is equivalent to 35.9 per cent.

Table XIV. gives the infant mortality for the whole of Ireland in each of the eleven years, 1908-18, by certain causes and in the case of 1918, by age-periods and sexes.

From this table it will be seen that, in comparison with 1917, the principal decreases relate to the group of developmental and wasting diseases (decrease 2.38 per 1,000), bronchitis (decrease, 1.81), diarrhoeal diseases (decrease, 0.97), and tuberculous disease (decrease, 0.59).

The principal increases are observable in the mortality from influenza (increase 2.75), whooping-cough (increase 1.43 per 1,000), and pneumonia (increase 0.98 per 1,000).

Table XV. gives the infant mortality by causes, sexes, and age-periods, represented by deaths of infants registered during the year 1917 in the Registrars' districts containing towns of over 10,000 inhabitants—"Nineteen Town Districts."

The following is a summary of these particulars as compared with the remainder of the country and with Ireland as a whole, with corresponding figures for 1917:—

AGES.	INFANT MORTALITY, 1918—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS, REGISTERED								
	"NINETEEN TOWN DISTRICTS"			REMAINDER OF IRELAND.			IRELAND.		
	Males and Females	Males	Females	Males and Females	Males	Females	Males and Females	Males	Females
Under 1 month ...	44.20	43.09	35.07	26.39	31.25	35.19	33.25	37.61	28.79
1-2 months ...	14.66	17.25	12.75	6.89	7.81	5.91	9.49	10.87	8.12
2-3 " ...	12.17	13.74	10.65	6.41	5.99	6.30	7.05	8.59	7.08
3-6 " ...	23.63	26.88	20.80	10.43	12.40	9.09	14.74	16.43	12.99
6-12 " ...	35.99	40.02	32.09	14.87	15.92	13.30	21.32	23.00	19.35
Under one year ...	131.15	150.98	111.92	69.50	72.97	58.85	66.36	93.70	70.39
INFANT MORTALITY, 1917.									
Under 1 month ...	43.20	45.58	38.61	31.48	34.42	28.33	35.06	38.64	31.29
1-2 months ...	14.48	12.37	13.06	8.08	9.08	7.53	10.35	11.45	9.22
2-3 " ...	11.87	13.31	10.18	6.45	7.02	5.30	8.08	9.31	6.79
3-6 " ...	22.78	24.22	21.16	12.36	13.38	11.70	15.62	16.60	14.29
6-12 " ...	31.63	34.94	28.45	13.13	13.99	12.22	18.68	20.10	17.17
Under one year ...	123.94	136.72	110.64	72.20	78.90	60.68	67.80	96.10	79.06

The aggregate infant mortality rate for the "Nineteen Town Districts" in 1918 was 131.15 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 123.94 in 1917. For the remainder of the country the rate in the former year was 66.10, as against 72.20 in 1917. Thus the rate for the town districts is 7.21 per 1,000, or 8.82 per cent. more than that for 1917, while the mortality among infants in the remainder of Ireland is 6.10 per 1,000, or 8.45 per cent., less than that which prevailed in the year 1917.

According to the Yearly Summaries of the Weekly Returns furnished by the Registrars, the infant mortality rates (corrected for births and deaths in institutions) for the "Nineteen Town Districts" in 1918, with the increase or decrease as compared with the average rate per 1,000 births for the five years preceding, were as follows:—Dublin Registration Area 149, decrease 7*; Belfast 144, increase 11; Cork 118, decrease 2; Londonderry 120, increase 14; Limerick 114, increase 3; Waterford 97, decrease 32; Galway 72, decrease 47; Dundalk 10, decrease 8; Lurgan 141, increase 46; Drogheda 99, increase 18; Lisburn 131, increase 1; Newry 64, decrease 41; Portadown 88, decrease 7; Wexford 104, increase 2; Ballymena 68, decrease 48; Sligo 101, decrease 10; Kilkenny 80, decrease 1; Tralee 55, decrease 35; and Clonmel 68, decrease 26.

During the year 1918, the infant mortality rate for London was 107 per 1,000 births and in 1917 it was 103; the rate for Liverpool in 1918 was 123 per 1,000 births and in 1917 the infant mortality was 114; the respective infant mortality rates in 1918 and 1917 for Glasgow was 113 and 128; and for Edinburgh, 94 and 123.

Table XVI. affords a comparison of the rates of infant mortality per 1,000 births in 1918 with 1917, represented by the deaths of infants under one year of age as registered in each county and county borough in Ireland.

* As compared with 1915, 1916 and 1917 only in the case of Dublin; in all other cases the comparison of the figures for 1918 is made with those for the five years, 1913-17.

TABLE XV.—Showing by sexes, certain Age-Periods, and Causes of Death, the proportion of Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births registered during the year 1918, in the Registrar's Districts containing the 19 Principal Town Districts of Ireland.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		TWOSEVENTH OF DEATHS OF INFANTS ENTER ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS.																					
		Males and Females.						Males.						Females.									
		Total.	Under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-5 Months.	5 and under 12 Months.	Under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-5 Months.	5 and under 12 Months.	Total.	Total.	Under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-5 Months.	5 and under 12 Months.				
ALL CAUSES		121-2546-30	35-95	15-17	23-28	35-39	32-39	17-25	15-74	13-23	40-52	150-66	121-2535-47	33-75	15-45	23-28	35-39	32-39	17-25	15-74	13-23	40-52	150-66
Common Infective Diseases.	Scarlatina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria	0-04	—	—	—	0-04	—	—	—	—	0-07	0-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	2-23	—	0-04	—	0-08	1-06	—	—	—	0-15	2-15	2-21	1-46	—	0-07	—	—	—	—	—	—	1-45
	Scarlet Fever	0-04	—	—	—	—	0-04	—	—	—	—	0-07	0-07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria, Group	0-07	—	0-04	—	0-04	0-25	—	—	—	—	0-09	0-30	0-43	—	0-07	—	—	—	—	—	0-07	0-21
	Whooping Cough	3-25	0-25	0-44	0-45	1-54	4-50	5-15	0-45	0-87	1-57	5-15	7-65	7-00	0-29	0-45	0-87	1-22	0-84	—	—	—	0-84
Diarrhoea	4-08	0-25	0-32	0-28	1-47	5-04	5-03	0-52	0-22	1-84	5-06	5-74	5-40	0-22	0-14	0-28	0-11	0-21	—	—	—	0-21	
Digestive Diseases.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	18-74	1-31	2-70	3-74	3-84	4-74	2-46	2-14	3-90	6-70	11-43	15-15	1-58	3-45	3-53	6-80	6-80	5-49	—	—	—	5-49
	Gastritis	2-53	0-37	0-52	0-46	0-77	0-50	0-32	0-12	0-32	0-73	0-45	2-40	2-04	0-22	0-20	0-21	0-60	0-72	—	—	—	0-72
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	1-33	—	0-04	0-07	0-22	0-07	—	—	0-07	0-00	0-03	1-27	1-15	—	0-07	0-07	0-34	0-07	—	—	—	0-07
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	0-06	—	0-06	0-06	0-22	0-09	—	0-07	—	0-00	0-07	0-74	0-43	—	—	0-07	0-34	0-07	—	—	—	0-07
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1-29	—	0-04	0-22	0-47	0-07	—	—	0-00	0-02	0-07	1-49	0-93	—	0-07	0-34	0-43	0-07	—	—	—	0-07
Developmental and Wasting Diseases.	Transverse Fault	24-74	13-66	3-03	0-21	0-28	—	15-23	0-00	0-07	0-15	—	16-85	22-90	11-25	0-20	0-14	0-32	—	—	—	—	—
	Conspicuous Malformation	2-59	1-42	0-18	0-22	0-06	0-22	1-47	0-40	0-22	0-37	0-15	2-81	2-10	1-26	0-27	0-22	0-18	0-25	—	—	—	0-25
	Adolescence	1-36	1-04	—	0-04	—	—	2-24	—	—	—	—	2-33	1-74	1-02	—	0-07	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	25-47	14-66	4-44	3-10	3-06	1-25	15-21	0-24	2-07	3-02	1-01	29-60	21-15	11-74	3-70	1-84	3-40	1-03	—	—	—	1-03
Other Causes.	Erysipelas	0-05	—	0-04	0-04	—	—	—	0-07	0-00	—	—	0-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Epilepsy	0-12	0-48	0-03	0-01	0-00	0-15	0-05	0-45	0-60	0-00	0-50	2-40	1-05	0-07	0-25	1-65	0-07	—	—	—	—	—
	Klebs	0-22	—	—	—	0-15	0-04	—	—	—	0-07	—	0-07	0-05	—	—	—	0-23	0-07	—	—	—	—
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1-85	0-18	0-13	—	0-46	0-05	0-22	0-15	—	0-60	0-09	1-84	1-36	0-07	0-07	—	0-05	0-07	—	—	—	—
	Convulsions	0-49	0-05	1-55	1-18	1-64	1-62	4-18	1-07	1-49	3-01	1-64	11-43	7-52	1-05	1-74	0-07	1-67	1-07	—	—	—	—
	Bronchitis	27-09	1-07	1-78	1-43	2-61	4-43	1-71	2-09	1-79	8-20	4-63	29-81	20-48	1-23	1-56	1-09	1-05	4-74	—	—	—	—
	Laryngitis	0-20	—	0-04	—	0-05	0-15	—	0-07	—	0-07	0-22	0-35	0-21	—	—	—	0-07	0-04	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	14-79	1-09	0-02	1-03	0-61	0-65	0-07	1-10	1-64	4-05	0-08	27-02	22-50	1-09	0-00	0-05	1-74	0-04	—	—	—	—
	Injury at Birth	0-51	0-02	—	—	—	—	1-19	—	—	—	—	1-19	0-45	0-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Self-sufficiency (Overfeeding)	0-50	0-21	0-08	0-50	0-15	0-04	0-09	0-07	0-07	0-07	0-07	0-53	0-45	0-07	0-07	0-21	0-21	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	5-05	1-04	0-47	0-47	0-65	1-02	2-09	0-52	0-45	0-09	1-19	5-82	5-00	1-42	0-65	0-62	0-50	1-02	—	—	—	—	

TABLE XVI.—Showing, by Counties, the number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births registered during the year 1918, as compared with 1917.

County and County Boroughs.	Infant Mortality.		County and County Boroughs.	Infant Mortality.	
	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
COUNTIES.			COUNTIES.		
Fermanagh ...	37	51	Down ...	75	83
Leitrim ...	45	57	Queen's ...	76	79
Roscommon ...	48	50	Antrim ...	78	87
Mayo ...	49	57	Waterford ...	80	94
Tipperary, N.R. ...	50	66	Louth ...	82	80
King's ...	51	75	Wicklow ...	86	74
Sligo ...	53	64	Wexford ...	90	89
Monaghan ...	54	81	Limerick ...	94	96
Galway ...	54	51	Armagh ...	94	78
Cavan ...	56	45	Dublin ...	115	127
Kerry ...	58	61	COUNTY BOROUGH.		
Carlow ...	61	73	Dublin ...	149	145
Meath ...	62	80	Belfast ...	119	128
Longford ...	64	72	Londonderry ...	121	94
Donegal ...	65	57	Cork ...	108	96
Westmeath ...	66	72	Waterford ...	103	94
Cork ...	67	77	Limerick ...	98	120
Kilkenny ...	67	74	Total of Counties		
Clare ...	69	69	County Boroughs		
Tyrone ...	70	81	Ireland		
Kildare ...	71	100			
Tipperary, S.R. ...	72	105			
Londonderry ...	73	69			

EMIGRATION.

According to the returns furnished to this Department by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish seaports, the number of emigrants (natives of Ireland) who left the ports of Ireland during the year 1918 was 960, of whom 442 were males and 518 were females. Of the total emigrants, 567 were natives of the province of Leinster, 55 of Munster, 329 of Ulster, and 29 of Connaught.

THE WEATHER.

The following information has been extracted from returns of Meteorological Observations taken in the City of Dublin, and published in the monthly editions of the "Dublin Journal of Medical Science," from March, 1918, to February, 1919, by Sir John W. Moore, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., DUB.; D.S.C., OXON.; F.R.C.P.I., F.R.MET. SOC., M.L., Hon. Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty the King in Ireland.

The mean Atmospheric Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M., corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the daily maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A rain day is one on which at least .005 inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The Mean Height of the Barometer during the year 1918 was 29.933 inches. The highest observed reading was 30.784 inches at 9 A.M. on February 25th. The lowest observed reading was 28.730 inches at 9 A.M. on November 2nd. The extreme range of atmospheric pressure was 2.054 inches, as compared with 1.838 inches in 1917.

The Mean Temperature of the air for the year was 50.3°. The highest reading was 75.7° on August 26th, and the lowest reading was 24.1° on January 8th. The average mean temperature for the twenty years, 1898-1917, was 50.0°.

Rain fell on 202 days, including snow or sleet on 8 days and hail on 17 days. The average annual number of rainy days in the years 1898-1917 was 202. The total rainfall measured 26.788 inches, compared with an average of 28.361 inches in the twenty years, 1898-1917. During the first half of 1918 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 9.586 inches on 83 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 17.212 inches fell on 119 days.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND PAUPERISM.

The average price of the 4 lb. loaf in Dublin in the year 1918 was 9d., bread, delivered. In the year 1917 the average price was 10½d. Oatmeal (1st quality) averaged 35s. 6d. per cwt. in Dublin, the average price for 1917 being 43s. 3d.; the average price of potatoes in Dublin was 5s. 4½d. per cwt., as against 8s. 6½d. in 1917; and the average price of beef was 135s. 5d. per cwt., as compared with 125s. 3d. in 1917.

TABLE XVII.—AVERAGE PRICES in DUBLIN OF BREAD, OATMEAL, POTATOES, and BEEF, during the years 1908–1918, and the AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS in IRELAND receiving IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR RELIEF on Saturdays in those years; also the AVERAGE PRICES of PROVISIONS, and the AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS in RECEIPT OF RELIEF during each quarter of the year 1918.

YEAR.	Average Prices of Provisions.					PAUPERISM.	
	BREAD, 4 lb. Loaf (delivered)		OATMEAL (Corn Exchange), per Cwt. (1st quality).	POTATOES (at Potato Market), per Cwt.	BEEF (at the Dublin Castle Market), per Cwt.	Average NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED.	
	(a)	(b)				In-door.	Out-door.
1908	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	44,928	56,876
1909	6½	6½	15 0	3 6	57 6	42,875	55,795
1910	6	6	14 4	3 10	58 5	41,572	54,688
1911	6	6	13 11	3 5	61 0	33,405	50,400
1912	6	6	13 4	3 7½	58 6	37,511	49,108
1913	6½	6½	15 2	3 9½	59 0	36,582	58,458
1914	6	6	16 0	4 5½	65 3	35,340	57,900
1915	6	6	16 1	3 3½	63 3	32,768	57,045
1916	7½	7½	20 9	4 1	74 9	31,451	54,777
1917	10½	10½	22 6	6 2½	97 0	30,034	55,622
1918	9	9	42 3	8 6½	125 3	27,584	54,742
1st Quarter, 1918...	9	9	24 0	4 0	128 9	28,772	55,175
2nd " " "	9	9	26 0	4 5½	142 0	27,429	54,590
3rd " " "	9	9	30 0	6 4½	122 9	25,756	53,968
4th " " "	9½	9½	30 0	6 4½	126 0	25,316	53,477

NOTE.—The average prices of Oatmeal, Potatoes, and Beef given in the above Table have been kindly supplied by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; the number of persons receiving In-door and Out-door Relief by the Local Government Board, and the prices of bread by (a) Messrs. Boland's, Limited and (b) Messrs. Johnston, Mooney, and O'Brien (Limited).

(c) Not including those relieved by means of works devised for the relief of distress, viz. —an average of 1,902 in First Quarter, 2,119 in Second Quarter, and 2,645 in Third Quarter of 1908.

It appears from the foregoing table that in the year 1908 the price of beef was lowest, when the average price was 57s. 6d. per cwt.; in the years 1908, 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1914 bread was cheapest, when the average price (bread delivered) was 6d. per 4 lb. loaf. Oatmeal (1st quality) was cheapest in 1911, in which year the average price was 13s. 8d. per cwt.; and potatoes in 1909, when the average price was 2s. 10d. per cwt. During the year 1918 the average price of beef was highest, viz., 135s. 5d. per cwt. The average price of the 4 lb. loaf was highest in 1917, being 10½d. In the same year the price of oatmeal (1st quality) was highest at 43s. 3d. per cwt., and potatoes at 8s. 6½d. per cwt.

Table XVII. also shows that the average number of workhouse inmates in Ireland on Saturdays during the year 1918 was 27,584, showing a decrease of 2,450 when compared with the average for the preceding year; and that the average number of persons receiving out-door relief was 54,742, or 280 under the corresponding average for 1917.

THE WAR AND THIS DEPARTMENT.

This being the Report for the year which saw the hostilities commenced in 1914 brought to a successful issue, I think it is desirable that it should contain a short resume of the part taken by this Department during the War period.

On the outbreak of hostilities, when an appeal was made for volunteers for the new Army, it was arranged that monetary assistance should be provided for the wives and families of those coming forward to risk their lives in the struggle for freedom. To establish the title to such allowances as were fixed for wife and family it was necessary for each soldier's dependents to produce detailed proof of the date, time and place of marriage, and of the births of children.

On the 20th August, 1914, arrangements were made by this Department with the Military Authorities in control of the Regimental Record Departments in Ireland, that in lieu of the Certificates usually required, the necessary particulars should be supplied on a simple form settled at a conference between a representative of this Department and the Army Authorities, and that these particulars should be checked and certified free of charge by this Department.

Having arranged matters in this way, I then took steps to have the necessary details of practice brought to the knowledge of the several Regimental Depots outside of Ireland in which the Records of Irish Soldiers were kept, and also brought the details to the knowledge of every Branch in Ireland of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association. Through this means 13,440 Marriages and 49,218 Births were voluntarily certified by this Department during the War period at this Office alone. It is within my knowledge that the several Registrars and Superintendent Registrars supplied large numbers of Certificates to soldiers and their dependents, foregoing in every case the fees for same to which they are entitled under the Registration Acts, and I desire to express my appreciation of their action in this regard.

During the period of extra pressure the Staff of the Department was reduced, as seven of its members were with the Colours—the Medical Superintendent of Statistics, Dr. N. M. Falkiner, who joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and served as Assistant Registrar of the Lord Derby War Hospital during the period of the war; two Second Division Clerks, Mr. Lucas, a Second Lieutenant in the Durham Light Infantry, and Mr. Belford in the Army Ordnance Corps, with which he is still serving as a Captain; Mr. McGovern and Mr. Harris, Troopers in the South Irish Horse; Mr. Abraham, a Private with the 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; and Mr. Stephens, in the Black Watch Territorial Forces.

Mr. Abraham gained the Military Medal, obtained a Commission, and subsequently was awarded the Military Cross.

To the regret of their colleagues, and loss to the Public Service, Messrs. Lucas, McGovern, and Harris made the Supreme Sacrifice.

The whole work of the National Registration Act, and a good deal of the work of the campaign of recruiting inaugurated by His Excellency the Lord Wimborne, fell on this Department, as well as the compilation of the detailed Index of Townlands in relation to Parliamentary Constituencies to enable the claims to the Franchise of absent sailors and soldiers to be registered.

I have the honour to be.

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE,

DUBLIN, 15th November, 1919

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